

## Melanges of the Month.

### *Varieties in High Life, &c.*

At a court held at Windsor Castle, on Monday, the 7th of December, the ceremony of the Investiture of the Duke of Clarence, as First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, (in the room of the late Duke of York), took place. The following Knights Grand Crosses were present:—The Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Rosslyn, and Sir George Murray. Sir George Naylor, Genealogist of the Order, attended the ceremony in his Robes, carrying the insignia of his office. The Royal Duke appeared in the Robes of his office, as First Knight Grand Cross.

At the same Court, the Right Hon. Stratford Canning received the honour of Knighthood, and was invested by the King with the Grand Cross of the Order, as a Civil Knight Grand Cross, the insignia being borne on a crimson velvet cushion, by Sir George Naylor.

Earl Amherst and Earl Howe are appointed Lords of the King's Bedchamber, in room of the Marquess of Headfort, deceased, and the Earl of Harrington, resigned.

A marriage is said to be on the tapis between the Hon. Mr. Irby, son and heir apparent to Lord Boston, and the daughter of Mr. Hopkins Northey, with a fortune of £20,000; and another between Major Northey, son of the late Dean Northey, and Miss Boreel, only child of General Boreel, Adjutant General of Cavalry, in the service of the King of the Netherlands.

Mr. Lindsay Carnegie, of Spynie and Boy-nack, Perthshire, is immediately to recover, by the King's grace, the forfeited title of Lord Spynie, which has been attained since the year 1715, through the rebellion of his ancestors.

At Brussels, Lord Blantyre and family have taken a house in the Parc, for the winter; and the Earl of Orford has hired his hotel on the *Boulevards du Prince*, for another year. Lord Boyne has quitted Brussels for Paris.

The inhabitants of Barcelona have presented to the new Queen of Spain two superb vases of gold, weighing eighty ounces. They contain flowers of gold, each flower emitting an odour similar to the natural one of the flower which its form represents.

The late James Smithson, Esq., (son of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth, heiress of the Hungerfords, of Studleigh, and niece to Charles, the proud Duke of Somerset,) died worth £120,000; real effects—the whole of which (with the exception of two trifling legacies to servants) he has left to his nephew, son of his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dickenson, for his life, and after his decease to his children, "legitimate or illegitimate."

Malibran, it is said, will return to London in April, and we are to have a brilliant company at the Italian Opera, recruited from all the musical capitals in Europe.

Lord Fitzharris, the eldest son of the Ear of Mahnesbury, is about to be united to Lady Emma

Bennett, the beautiful daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

The office of Bath King at Arma, vacant by the decease of John Palmer Cullum, Esq., has been conferred on Algernon Greville, Esq., Private Secretary to the Duke of Wellington.

Lord Doneraile is expected to be the new Representative Peer of Ireland.

The New Palace in the Park has already cost half a million of money.

Captain Garth's stud at Melton has been sold.

### *Gentility and Wit.*

A tavern at Poplar, that very high-bred and classic portion of the metropolis, took fire a few nights ago, and, of course, all the inmates were glad to jump out in any *déshabille* they could. A fire is a frightful occurrence at best, but how much more frightful would it have been, if the elegance of the inmates had been conjectured; for all the bar-maids seem to have been persons of condition. We are told that the first bar-maid, "Miss! Patrick, being roused by the pot boy," (we believe, Charles Augustus Boots, Esq.) committed herself, without loss of time, to the sill of the window, and was thence taken off by a sailor bold. Her leap was fortunate, but she long attempted in vain to infuse a portion of her saliency into "the second bar-maid, Miss! Whitlock," who continued dubious of the leap until the near approach of the fire. But she, too, leaped, and was luckily saved. Lord Alvanley, who says, that high life is so rapid, that he is forced to read the Bow Street reports to refresh, said, with his usual happiness, in allusion to the escape of those two ladies in their chemises, that 'though they had missed stays,' they were saved by seamanship after all.'—*Monthly Magazine*.

### *The Siamese Twins.*

The Siamese twins, whose extraordinary union excited so much curiosity during their stay in the United States, have been some weeks on exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. They are connected by a cartilaginous band, placed immediately below their respective breast-bones. This joining part presents a surface of natural and healthy skin, and to the feel it seems to include an extension from each of the cartilages which terminate the breast-bones. The entire band admits four fingers to pass freely behind it, when the boys stand shoulder to shoulder, and its width and thickness allow the thumb to meet the fingers on the front aspect. There is nothing offensive or disgusting in their figure, countenance, manners, or movements; nothing that can offend the delicacy of the most fastidious female. Their appearance is healthy, their dispositions cheerful, and their attitudes and motions graceful. None of their actions or proceedings betray any symptom of suffering or feeling of inconvenience occasioned by their forced proximity. Attired in the costume of their native country, they move across the room with all the ease and grace of a couple skilfully waltzing, and seem never to have any difference of inten-

tion or purpose which can give pain to their band of union, by making them draw opposite ways. Their hair is closely cropped in front, and the back is suffered to grow, and platted into a wreath; so that their figures altogether resemble those of the Chinese, which may be seen in many of the shops in London; and whoever can imagine two of these figures engaged in the evolutions of a waltz, will have a very accurate notion of their appearance.

#### *The Hungarian Sisters.*

In the year 1701, two female children were born in Hungary, whose conformation was somewhat similar to that of the Siamese youths; but being united at the loins, they could see one another only by turning their heads. One of these twins was named Helen and the other Judith. They lived to the age of twenty-one years, and were exhibited in almost every country in Europe, until their ninth year, when they were purchased by a clergyman, and placed in a convent at St. Petersburg, where they died in 1723, nearly at the same moment.

#### *The Double-Headed Girl.*

The Sardinian girl with two heads died at Paris, on Sunday, Nov. 22. Ritta, or the right side of the infant, had been ill for three days, and her illness did not appear in any degree to influence the health of Christina, the other side; so that at the moment when Ritta had given up the ghost, Christina was hanging to the breast of her mother, and playing with her face. But suddenly she let go, heaved a sigh, and died. At the end of ten minutes Christina was cold, while Ritta, who had first died, still retained some warmth eight hours afterwards. The father refused for a long time to suffer the monster to be dissected; but the solicitations of M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, and the injunctions of the police, overcame his repugnance, and the bicephalic infant was carried to the Theatre of Anatomy, in the Jardin du Roi. It was found to have two hearts in a single pericardium. These two hearts touched at the upper surface, but their base was perfectly free. The two children had only one liver, which had evidently been formed by the juncture of two. They had likewise two stomachs.

#### *The Biddenden Maids.*

The following has appeared in some of the newspapers:—"A short, but concise account of Elizabeth and Mary Chalkhurst, who were born together by the hips and shoulders, in the year 1100, at Biddenden, in the county of Kent, commonly called the Biddenden Maids. They lived together in the above state for thirty-four

\* Ritta and Christina are the names of the girl with two heads, born at Sassari, in Sardinia, on the 22d of March, 1629, and died at Paris on the 22d of November. Christina is immediately known to every one as *Christine* or *Christiana*; but *Ritta*? *Ritta*, in Italian, is the feminine of *Ritto*, for *Dritto*, the sound of the *d* being lost in the pronunciation. Ritta is the name which was given to the head placed on the right side, and Christina to the head on the side on which the heart was supposed to lie.

years; at the expiration of which time, one of them was taken ill, and in a short time died; the surviving one was advised to be separated from the body of her deceased sister, by dissection; but she absolutely refused the separation; and in the space of about six hours after her sister's decease she was taken ill, and died also. By their will, they bequeathed to the churchwardens of the parish of Biddenden, and their successors churchwardens for ever, certain pieces or parcels of land in the parish of Biddenden, containing by estimation twenty acres, more or less, which now let at the yearly rent of £31 10s. per annum. There are annually made, in commemoration of these wonderful phenomena of nature, about 1000 rolls, with their impression printed on them, and given to all strangers on Easter Sunday, after divine service, in the afternoon; also about 300 quartern loaves, and cheese in proportion, to all the poor inhabitants of the said parish."

#### *Smelling Bottles, &c.*

It frequently happens, that the glass stoppers of vials and bottles, filled with essents, and chemical preparations, become fixed so tightly that they cannot be removed by force without the risk of breaking the vessel. The following is a very simple and efficacious method of unstopping them. Take a skein of worsted, or woollen yarn; pass it once round the neck of the bottle, attach one end of this band to some fixed object, hold the other, and then draw the bottle briskly backwards and forwards. The friction will soon heat the neck of the bottle, and with the heat, the neck will expand sufficiently to allow of the stopper being extracted.

#### *Treatment of the Hands.*

Those who want delicate hands should never hold them near the fire, or expose them to cold winds or rains. Where the hands are sunburnt, they may be washed in lime-water, or the juice of lemons: these will also remove freckles from them, if not too severely impressed, as well as from the face and neck; or the following solution, which may be obtained at a trifling expense, and which is, in fact, a better preparation than any ever sold or advertised by the clamorous nostrum-mongers of the day, and will, by experience, be found much more certain and efficacious, namely:—

Take distilled water, or water that has boiled, one pint, sal ammoniac, half drachm, oxymuriate of quicksilver, four grains. Dissolve the two last ingredients in a little spirit, and add the water gradually and uniformly to them. Add to the whole another pint of water, and it is ready for use. It may be applied by means of a piece of sponge as often as convenient, to freckles, skin coloured from the rays of the sun, such as tawny necks, arms, and hands. Rose-water is preferable to the distilled water, from its being of a more cooling and aromatic nature, though more expensive. If the hands be previously fomented with a warm infusion of bran, the solution will act better on them.—*Economy of the Hands and Feet.*

#### *The Flight of Birds.*

It has been calculated that a hawk will fly not less than 150 miles in an hour. Major Cart-

wright, on the coast of Labrador, found, by repeated observations, that the flight of an eider-duck was at the rate of 90 miles an hour. The flight of the common crow is nearly 25 miles an hour; and Spallanzani found that of the swallow to be about 92 miles, while he conjectures that the rapidity of the swift is nearly three times greater. A falcon, which belonged to Henry IV. of France, escaped from Fontainebleau, and in 24 hours afterwards was found in Malta, a distance computed to be no less than 1,350 miles—a velocity nearly equal to 57 miles an hour, supposing the falcon to have been on the wing the whole time; but as such birds never fly by night, and, allowing the day to be at the longest, his flight was perhaps equal to 75 miles an hour. But say that the flight of birds is about 50 miles an hour, how easily can they accomplish their most extensive migrations, especially as it is well known that woodcocks and other birds take the advantage of a favourable breeze, which aids them perhaps at the rate of 30 or 40 miles an hour.—*Rhind's Studies of Natural History.*

#### *Buonaparte's Antipathies, &c.*

Buonaparte could never endure the sight of a coloured gown—particularly one of a dark shade. A fat woman was also one of his sovereign antipathies. He rarely invited to his fêtes or dinners females in a state of pregnancy, to whose society he always evinced the most decided repugnance. Politeness to the fair sex was not habitual to his character; he was but little calculated for the utterance of those soft nothings which custom has familiarised to female ears. His compliments were often of the most uncouth description. At one time he would say to a lady—"Good God! how red your arms are!" To another—"What an abominable head-dress!" Or—"Who can have trussed up your hair in that manner?" Or—"How soiled your dress is! Do you never change it? I have seen you in that at least twenty times." Spite of this bluntness, he possessed every requisite for forming what in the language of the world is termed a man of amiable manners—with the exception of the will.—*De Bourrienne's Memoirs.*

#### *To preserve Butter.*

A correspondent of a French periodical work recommends that, to preserve butter, instead of using common salt, we should take a mixture composed of one part of sugar very finely powdered, one of purified nitre, and one of purified sea-salt. An ounce of this mixture is to be put to each pound of butter, and well worked in: when this is done, the butter should be put into crocks, and carefully covered over with parchment. He says that butter thus prepared is much more agreeable to the taste, has a finer colour, and keeps much longer.

#### *Adulterated Milk.*

Some experiments were made lately, by order of the French minister of the interior, on the milk sold in Paris; from which it appears, that to conceal the reduction of strength by the addition of water, the milk-sellers adopt various modes of adulteration. Having removed the buttery part, which, from its specific gravity, rises to the top, and which is separately sold as

*crème*, the milk-sellers add sugar to give flavour, and a thickened portion of flour, gently boiled, so as to mix well with the milk, and not precipitate. To whiten the milk, which, thus reduced and adulterated, acquires a slight violet, or, as it is called here, sky-blue colour, they use a little emulsion of almonds, prepared with brown sugar. To keep the milk from turning in hot weather, they add a small quantity of subcarbonate of soda. It appears that the consumption of milk in Paris is now double what it was twenty years ago, without reference to the increase of population, owing to the more general use of *café au lait* among the working classes. The addition to the number of cows, however, is by no means in proportion.

#### *The Guitar.*

The extraordinary fascination and currency which this favourite instrument has acquired in the fashionable circles, has induced us to give it some degree of attention. The Spaniards very fairly claim its origin; but when the Moors introduced it into their romantic country, it is stated to have had only four strings: two have since been added. Italy has done much for it; and the music of Giuliani will command admiration, delight, and preference, as long as good taste and feeling shall exist.

The Guitar decidedly possesses a power of combining all those musical sounds which constitute harmony, in a much higher degree than any other instrument of its size; and to suppose that it is only desirable as an accompaniment for the voice would be a prejudice, and could not be so felt by any of our fair readers, who have once heard the delicious harmony which it produces under the grasp of a talented professor. To those who possess the advantages of a fine voice, or one even of moderate power, there can be no instrumental accompaniment so pleasing or so soft as that which the guitar produces; or one so easily acquired, but that is its least merit.

The power which the cords afford, enables the professor or amateur, to execute the most difficult compositions, as well as to produce the most intricate modulations—and to this we may add, that its portability enables every one to convey it in situations from which the harp and piano-orte are excluded.

When we refer to the earlier periods of European history, how intimately do we find the guitar connected with the chivalry and romance of Italy, France, and Spain—whether in the camp, bower, or closet, it has soothed the weary hours, and formed the delight of the beautiful and the brave.

Notwithstanding the patronage which has been given to the guitar, not one of the various books of instruction which have been published as yet, possess an adequate or distinct method for its acquirement, most differing in their methods of teaching and fingering; we are therefore happy to know, that a work on the subject will shortly appear, which is described to us as the result of many years experience, and a laboured study of all the works of Giuliani, Carulli, Aquad, Legnani, Ser, and others; its principal merit being its distinctness and brevity. The author is Mr. Ferdinand Pelzer, and it is expected to be the most efficient and

compendious method of instruction for the guitar that can be used.

#### *Chief Cities of the World.*

A very ingenious calculation is given in a late German publication of the hundred most populous cities in the world. These are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hans Ischen, 1,100,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo Ischen, 800,000; Paris, 717,000; West Chana, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,000; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,000; Su Ischen, 500,000; Houg Ischen, 500,000, &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 193,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain 1,500,000; two upwards of 1,000,000; nine from 500,000 to 1,000,000; twenty-three from 200,000 to 500,000; fifty-six from 100,000 to 200,000; and six from 87,000 to 100,000. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two in Europe; of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

#### *Literary and Scientific Intelligence.*

Under the sanction of the Admiralty, Sir Gilbert Blane has founded a prize medal, to be given annually for the best journal kept by a surgeon of the navy.

It is said that Moore is to receive 6,000*l.* for the Life of Lord Byron, the printing of the second volume of which is now rapidly advanced.

The remains of Canova have been somewhat remarkably distributed: his body rests in the church which the artist built at his own expense at Possagno, his birth-place; his heart is to be placed under a cenotaph in the church of *Dei Frati*, at Venice; and the Academy of Fine Arts, at Venice, have obtained possession of his right hand.

Dr. Sloane, of Cork, has invented a lamp upon an entirely new principle for the consumption of tallow, or any refuse fat. This lamp, suited for all purposes, may be manufactured for the low price of two shillings, or rendered an elegant appendage to the drawing-room. It is portable as a chamber candlestick; may be trimmed by a child; and gives a pure light, varying in intensity at pleasure, from the dim flame of the rush-light to the broad glare of the finest gas.

A new steam fire-engine has been invented at Liverpool. On an alarm being given, it will be drawn forth by horses; and, on a light being first applied to the fuel, which will be always ready in the engine, the wheels as they revolve along will work the bellows and get up the steam; probably before it reaches the place of fire, where it will perform as much work, in forcing water, as could be performed by about 250 men.

#### *Works in the Press, &c.*

The Records of Captain Clapperton's last expedition to Africa, by Richard Lander, are nearly ready.

By Mr. John H. Brady, late of the Legacy Duty Office, the Executor's Account Book, the design of which is to enable executors, under

any estates, to keep their own accounts with accuracy.

A Treatise on Atmospheric Electricity, by John Murray, F. S. H.

Reflections on Insanity, and its Rapid Progress amongst all Classes in Britain, considered in a Legal and Medical Point of View, by Charles Dunne, Esq., Surgeon.

Travels in Russia, and a Residence in St. Petersburg and Odessa, in the years 1827, 8, 9, by Dr. Morton.

Ford, of Fitz-Ford, in three volumes, by Mrs. Bray, Author of "The Protestant," &c., will be ready in a few days.

London in a Thousand Years, with other poems, by the late Eugenius Roche, Esq.

We are informed that the forthcoming poem of the Reproof of Brutus will contain distinct appeals, on the state of the country, to Mr. Peel; Sir F. Burdett; Messrs. Hume, Horton, and Sadler; the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of London; Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Campbell, Wordsworth, and Messrs. Matthews, McCulloch, and Mill.

In three volumes, the Memoirs of Madame Du Barri, Mistress of Louis XV.

The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, in two volumes, by Mrs. Thomson, Author of the Life of Wolseley.

A Compendium of Astronomy, adjusted to the improved state of the Science, and an Astronomical Dictionary, by R. T. Linnington, Author of the Companion to the Globes.

The Rivals, a Novel, by the Author of "The Collegians."

The Poetry of the Magyars, with an Account of the Language and Literature of Hungary and Transylvania, by Dr. Bowring.

Folio Illustrations of Indian Zoology, from the Collection of Major General Hardwicke, selected and arranged by S. E. Gray.

The Lost Heir, a Novel, having truth for its basis.

Charity Bazaars, a Poem. The Author, we are told, is a near relation to the noble Author of "Matilda," and "Yes and No."

Consolations in Travel; or, the Last Days of a Philosopher, by Sir Humphrey Davy.

A Memoir of the Life and Public Services of the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles.

A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Giovanni Finati, native of Ferrara, who, under the name of Mahomet, made a Campaign against the Wahabies, for the recovery of Mecca, and Medina, and has since acted as Interpreter to European Travellers in some of the parts least visited of Asia and Africa.

By the Rev. Hobart Caunter, a Poem, entitled The Island Bride, with an Illustration by Martin.

Principles of Geology, by C. Lyell, F. R. S.

The Kirby Letters, a Family Tour from Yorkshire to Penzance.

Anecdotal Reminiscences of distinguished Literary and Political Characters, with Autographs, by Mr. Leigh Cliffe.

On Financial Reform, by Sir Henry Parnell.

Literary Recollections, and Biographical Sketches, by the Rev. R. Warner, F. A. S. L.

Julio Romano; an Epic Drama, by Mr. Bucke.

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### *Varieties in High Life, &c.*

WE are happy to state, that the new President of the Royal Academy, elected on the 25th of January, is Martin Archer Shee, Esq., a gentleman in every respect eminently qualified for the station.

The King of Wurtemberg has founded a new order of knighthood, and given it the name of The Royal Wurtemberg Order of Frederick. It has only one class, that of the Knights. The insignia are a gold enamelled cross, radiating into eight points; in the centre the effigies of the late King, Frederick of Wurtemberg, with his name; and on the reverse, the words—"For Merit," with the motto of the deceased monarch, "*God and my Right.*"

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on Counts Diebitsch and Paskewitsch; and that of the Red Eagle of the First Class on Baron Alexander Von Humboldt.

It is reported that the heir of one of the greatest sovereign houses of Germany will marry a sister of Prince Gustavus Vasa.

The Duke of Wellington's joint salaries, as First Lord of the Treasury, and as Field Marshal, are stated as sufficient to cover all the current expenses of his establishments, and to enable him to lay by the whole proceeds of his great estates in this country, and on the Continent.

Report states that £120,000 was recently paid into the Bank on account of the Duke of Wellington, and that his Grace has purchased stock to the amount of £170,000.

The sum of £50,000 is said to have been expended on the repairs, or rather on the rebuilding of Apsley House.

It is rumoured that a junction of private theatricals between Lord Normanby and Lord Burghersh, who are excellent friends, is likely to be effected: and, in that event, the regular drama and select operas will be given alternately. These representations are attended by all the respectable English who reside or sojourn in Florence.

Sir George Warrender is at Rome giving his usual splendid dinners to a select circle.

Lord Exeter is reported to have won not less than £25,000 on the turf during the last year.

A marriage is spoken of between Lord Grey's eldest son and the sister of Lord Petre.

Mr. Peel's elevation to the Peerage is expected.

The Earl of Harrington's personal property is sworn under £90,000; that of Lord Charles Fitzroy under £100,000.

Lord Bathurst's establishment is removed from Great Cumberland-street, to the official residence in Downing-street, which is usually occupied by the Premier, but which his Grace has given up to the Earl.

The colour most in fashion at present, for ladies' dresses, at Paris, is called *feu d'enfer*!

### *Donna Maria da Gloria.*

The affianced bride of Don Pedro, and the young queen of Portugal, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 16th of October. The Emperor went out to meet them in a steam boat, and is said to have been greatly affected at the sight of his daughter. The most singular and important circumstance connected with this arrival is, the manner in which the Emperor has caused his daughter to establish herself as recognised Queen of Portugal. She has a suitable palace, holds courts separately from those of Brazil, and receives all the Brazilian ministers as Queen of Portugal. Thus, it appears to be the Emperor's intention to maintain her claims, against Don Miguel.

### *Marriage of the Emperor of Brazil.*

On the day after the arrival of the affianced bride of the Emperor, the marriage ceremony took place at the royal chapel. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp, and amid the rejoicings of the people. The Emperor's daughters acted as bride's maids. On the day after the marriage the Empress made her public appearance; and a court was held, at which she received the nobility, ministers, &c. On the day of the marriage, the Emperor instituted a new order, entitled the Order of the Rose.

### *Private Theatricals.*

Lord Normanby is getting up, at his elegant little theatre at Florence, Lord Glengall's comedy, the *Follies of Fashion*, with a strong cast of the characters: Lord Normanby, as Lord Splashton; Mr. Craven, Sir Harry Lureall; Mr. C. Matthews, Mr. Counter; Mr. Perry, Major O'Simper; Mr. D'Egville, Sir Simon Foster; Mr. Thelluson, George Foster; Lady Normanby, Lady Splashton; Miss A. Stephenson, Miss Counter; Lady Williamson, Lady Mary Fretful; and La Principessa Belgiojoso, the humble character of Jenny.

### *Corns and Bunnions.*

Are any of our readers troubled with those hideous excrescences? If so, we recommend their attention to the following, which we transcribe from a little volume entitled *Economy of the Hands, Feet, Fingers and Toes, &c.*—

For hard and old corns, bathe the feet about an hour in warm water: then, with a sharp razor, or keen edged pen-knife, the patient should begin with the very apex of the corn, to pare off in the most minute manner the callosity. Previous, however, to using the instrument, his hand-confidence would be much strengthened were he to take a small strip of coarsish linen, and make a hole in it just sufficient to admit the corn; this passed uniformly, and with the requisite tightness, on the spot, and held or fastened there, would enable the operator to use the necessary caution to the extent required, and guard the adjacent parts from being wounded unnecessarily. Having then arranged the means, he is to continue shaving off very thin laminae, and to diminish the tenuity of the pieces he cuts in proportion as he advances



to the quick. The most indurated parts being removed in this manner, with a hair pencil he will moisten the surface of the corn with the following fluid :—

*Take*, Nitrate of silver, one drachm,  
Pump or rain water, a table spoonful.  
Let these dissolve.

Having moistened the surface of the corn in the manner directed, the slip of linen rag may be removed; in a few minutes it will assume a black colour, the consequence of the action of the solution; this in a few days will slough or peel off; after which, the solution is to be re-applied in the same manner, to the parts raised, the seat of the corn being protected by the linen; and thus it may be repeated as long as necessary, that is, until the callous parts be entirely removed, and the seat of the corn rendered uniform with the skin. A piece of adhesive or soap plaister, cut precisely to the circumference of the corn, may be applied after each operation. The shoes being now made easy to the feet, and the pressure equal both within and without the shoes, there is every probability that the corns will never return on ordinary occasions. The process is simple, easy, and unattended with the least pain. The same plan may be equally adopted with bunions, or on callosities situated on any part of the feet; though with soft corns, where the surfaces are so sensitive as not to bear the knife, it will not be attended with the same permanent effects.

#### *Adulteration of Tea.*

The Chinese frequently mix the leaves of other shrubs with those of the tea plant; this fraud is easily discovered by adding to an infusion of it a grain and a half of sulphate of iron. If it is true green tea, the solution, placed between the eye and the light, assumes a pale-blueish colour. If it is bohea tea, the solution is blue, inclining to black; but if it is adulterated, it shews all the colours, yellow, green, and black.

#### *Ferocity of Domestic Hens.*

Hens are of a lively, petulant, and violent character. They quarrel and fight continually amongst themselves. Their inclinations are sanguinary, and manners barbarous. They cannot behold one of their companions weak and languishing without insulting her. If blood flows from the wounds which she may have received, the entire troop will fall upon her, and tear her without mercy. Reaumur mentions a circumstance which strongly marks the ferocity of hens. He had shut up two of them with a cock; these three individuals lived for a certain time in the most perfect union; all of a sudden, the hens became disgusted with the cock, attacked him, and after five or six days of persecution, they succeeded in killing him. Surprised at such extraordinary conduct, Reaumur became curious to know its cause. He therefore put in several cocks successively to those hens. Their fury was rekindled against each of them, and they would all have experienced the fate of the first, if they had been left a sufficient length of time to lose all their blood and strength.—Two things are singularly worthy of remark in this adventure. The first is, that

the cocks, which were strong, hardy, and robust, and could easily have reduced thirty refractory hens to obedience, did not attempt to defend themselves, or even to escape from the violence of the females. The other is, that those hens which were so mischievously inclined when shut up, became perfectly tranquil as soon as they were let loose, and agreed perfectly with the cocks which were apporportioned to them.—*Cuvier's Animal Kingdom.*

#### *Valley of the Dead.*

But among the fables which our worthy friar has incorporated with his narrative, that of the Valley of the Dead is perhaps the most curious and original, and may be safely looked upon as the corrupted version of a popular Chinese tale. "Passing by a certain valley," says Oderic, near a pleasant river, I saw many dead bodies therein, and I heard issuing therefrom many sweet and harmonious musical sounds, especially of lutes, insomuch that I was much amazed. The valley is at least eight miles long; and whoever enters into it is sure to die immediately; for which reason all who travel that way carefully avoid the valley. But I was curious to go in, that I might see what it contained. Making, therefore, my prayers, and recommending myself to God, I entered in, and saw such quantities of dead bodies as no one would believe unless he had seen it with his own eyes. At one side of the valley I saw the visage of a man upon a stone, which stared at me with such a hideous aspect, that I thought I should have died upon the spot: but I ceased not to sign myself with the sign of the cross, crying continually, 'The word became flesh, and dwelt with us.' I then saw the lutes on every side, which do sound of themselves in a wonderful manner without the aid of any musician. Thus much have I related, which I certainly saw with my own eyes; but many wonderful things have I purposely omitted, because those who had not seen them would refuse to believe my testimony."—*History of Maritime and Inland Discovery, Vol. I.*

#### *The Ruling Passion.*

It is related in a recent biography of Lambert, the astronomer of Mulhausen, that on being asked how he liked an opera at Berlin, to which he had been taken by some of his friends, he replied, that he had not seen it, as he had been occupied during the entire evening, in calculating the refraction of light from the lustre!

#### *Buonaparte's Opinion of Friendship.*

One of Buonaparte's greatest misfortunes was a disbelief in the existence of friendship. How often have I heard him say, "Friendship is but an empty word:—I love nobody; no, not even my brothers: Joseph perhaps a little; and yet if I love him, it is merely from habit—because he is the eldest. Then, Duroc;—yes, I like him too:—but why? His disposition suits mine; he is cold, harsh, and unbending—he never weeps. To me the friendship of others is a matter of indifference:—I know that I have no real friends:—as long as I am what I am, I shall have no scarcity of seeming ones. Mark my words; Bourrienne—leave women to weep and whine;—it is their business. I hate sen-

sibility :—man should be firm ;— his heart should be firm :—he that is otherwise must meddle neither with war nor government."—*Bourienne's Memoirs.*

#### *Foreign Literary Gazette.*

Under this title the year has been commenced with a new publication, in form, arrangement, and character precisely similar to that now indispensable work, *The Literary Gazette*. It is, we apprehend, under the same general superintendence ; and, devoted exclusively to foreign literature, as its precursor is to that of our own country, it constitutes a valuable and highly interesting addition to our weekly journals.

#### *Literary and Scientific Intelligence.*

The new society, called the Literary Union, has succeeded to the house in Waterloo-place, just vacated by the members of the Athenæum. This institution, to which there are already about five hundred subscribers, is intended to form a central point of intellectual intercourse for the professors and amateurs of literature and the fine arts. Campbell, the poet, is chairman of the committee ; amongst whose names we also find those of Sir Gore Ouseley, Sir G. Duckett, Sir F. Freeling, Prince Cimitilli, Pickersgill, the academician, Martin, the painter, J. Goldsmid, Esq., the Rev. A. Wade, D.D., &c., Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. Lockhart, and most of the distinguished literary men and artists of the day, are members of this society.

The Deluge, the Passage of the Red Sea, Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still, and the Feast of Belshazzar, the grand conceptions of Martin and Danby, have been so appreciated in France, as to call for their being copied from the original prints. These copies are by M. Jazet, and are correct and skilful imitations.

A statue of the Duke of York, by Campbell, has been placed in a niche on the staircase of the United Service Club.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of France have elected Mr. Ellis, the Principal Librarian at the British Museum, one of their Foreign Associates.

Another bicephalous child was born in France, Department of the Pyrenees, two months after Christina-Ritta, perfectly resembling the latter in its organization ; and on the 28th of December there is said to have been born at Haerlem, in Holland, a boy with three heads, immediately baptized Peter, Paul, and John.

There is at Bourdeaux a girl born without feet and without arms, who writes, draws, knits, and loads a pistol with her mouth ; and with her nose contrives to play a number of tunes on the piano.

The dwarf now acting at the Adelphi is upwards of forty years old, and not twenty-four inches high. He is said to be good-humoured, lively, and intelligent.

It has recently been decided in the Court of King's Bench before Lord Tenterden, that general medical practitioners—that is, apothecaries—are entitled to charge for attendance on patients.

At Vienna a new Sontag is much talked of, as likely to produce a great sensation in the musical world. The young lady, about eighteen, is the daughter of the *Cantatrice* Grunbaum.

M. de Solomon, a musical professor at Paris, has invented a little machine, by which all instruments may be tuned without difficulty, even by the youngest musician.

An original portrait of Burns has been discovered, and is about to be engraved.

The Pacha of Egypt has commenced a newspaper at Cairo, entitled *News of Egypt*. It is of the common folio form, in two columns, one Turkish, the other Arabic.

It is said that one pennyworth of tar, or rosin water, will saturate a tub of coals with triple its original quantity of bitumen (the principle of light and heat), and, of course, render one such tub of three times more value than it was unsaturated.

#### *Works in the Press, &c.*

The Narrative of the War in Germany and France, by Lord Londonderry, is nearly ready.

The Dominie's Legacy, by the Author of The Sectarian.

A General History of the East Indies, by Mr. Charles Marsh.

By the Rev. Mr. Parry, the Poetical Beauties of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, from Lord Surrey to Dryden.

By Mr. Galt, Lawrie Todd, or the Settlers in the Woods.

Tales of a Tar, by Captain Glascock.

The Second Volume of the Fall of Nineveh, by Edwin Atherstone.

The Jew, a Novel.

Tales of the Five Senses, by the Author of the Collegians.

Four Years' Residence in the West Indies, by F. W. Bayley.

Steamers versus Stages, a Poem, with Designs by Cruikshank.

Forrester, a Novel, in three volumes.

The Traveller's Lay, a Poem, by Thomas Maude, Esq., A.M.

By a Lady of Distinction, The Mirror of the Graces ; containing General Instructions for combining Elegance, Simplicity, and Economy with Fashion in Dress ; Directions for the Preservation of Health and Beauty, &c.

The Sphinx ; or, One Hundred and Twelve Original Riddles, Charades, &c. &c., in English and French.

The Next Volume of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia is on Domestic Economy, by M. Donovan, Esq., M.R.I.A., Professor of Chemistry to the Company of Apothecaries in Ireland ; and comprehends Brewing, Distilling, Wine-making, Baking, &c.

The Political Life of the Right Hon. George Canning, by his late Private Secretary, Augustus Granville Stapleton, Esq., is nearly ready, in 3 vols. 8vo.

By the Author of Santo Sebastiano, &c., a Novel called Sir Ethelbert, or the Dissolution of Monasteries.

Conversations upon Comparative Chronology and General History, from the Creation to the Birth of Christ. 12mo.

## Melanges of the Month.

### *Varieties in High Life, &c.*

LORD Stewart, eldest son of the Earl of Castle Stewart, is about to marry Miss Bathurst, a grand-daughter of the Bishop of Norwich.

Early in March a grand ball is to be given in Dublin, at the Rotunda, for the benefit of a charitable institution, at which the Viceroy and his lady have expressed their intention of attending, attired in Irish manufactures exclusively.

The marriage of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, son of Lord Talbot, with Miss Stuart Wortley, the daughter of Lord Wharncliffe, has been announced as shortly to take place.

Sir Thomas Lawrence's will directs that his collection of drawings of the old masters, shall be offered first to the king, for the sum of 18,000*l.*, and if declined by his majesty, then to Mr. Peel, Lord Dudley, and some other individuals for 20,000*l.* If not thus purchased, they are to be sold by public auction.

Rendlesham Hall, in Suffolk, the seat of Lord Rendlesham, has been entirely destroyed by fire, with the furniture, library, and other property, to the amount of 100,000*l.* no part of which was insured.

Scribe is translating Lord Glengall's comedy into French. Mars, it is said, will perform the part of Lady Splashton.

The Bishop of Exeter succeeds to the vacant see of St. Asaph; the Bishop of Gloucester is to be translated to Exeter; and Dr. Monk, Dean of Peterborough, will be appointed to the see of Gloucester. The Rev. Mr. Jelf, tutor to Prince George of Cumberland, and Dr. Bull, are to be the Canons of Christ Church.

The Crown Princess Caroline of Denmark was nearly burned to death on the 24th of January. Her Royal Highness's head-dress caught fire while she was reading in bed.

The French court does not go into mourning for the late Queen of Portugal, though she was a Bourbon; because Miguel has not been recognised. The notification of her death must first proceed from the Court of Rio Janiero.

The Hon. Cecil Forester has been appointed one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber, *vice* Major General King.

### *Single and Married Life.*

In a warm cushioned arm-chair, with spectacles on his nose, the "Miseries of Human Life" in his hands, and "Rejected Addresses" lying on the table beside him, sits the old bachelor, condemning the unoffending eyes of the frost and its stern rheumatic concomitants. How different is the state of the married-man. He—happy fellow!—as evening draws on, sits surrounded by his children, the two youngest of whom, in consideration of the severity of the weather and the social influence of Christmas, are permitted to nestle close beside him, where they amuse themselves by making pincushions of his calf, pouring Port-wine into his pockets, and stuffing his snuff-box with apple-pips. See what it is to be a parent. But it is at night

the father is most in his element. Then, while the thermometer is below zero, and the water is frozen in his basin, he is roused from his dreams of happiness by the clamour of his daughter, Anna Maria, who sleeps in the cribb beside him, and whose whooping cough, like Rachel mourning for her children, refuseth to be comforted. Up jumps the worthy gentleman, lights the tinder box, finds Anna Maria black in the face, runs off for the doctor, leaps the first gutter, tumbles, breaks his nose against the second, and is hauled off to the watch-house as a drunkard!—*Monthly Magazine.*

### *Dietetic Maxims.*

1. The food should be eaten slow, so that it be well masticated, and mixed with the saliva.

2. Animal food is sooner digested in the stomach than vegetable, but it is more stimulating for the system. Flesh long salted, and dried hams, &c. are less easily digested than fresh meat.

3. Farinaceous and vegetable food is slower of digestion, but is less heating.

4. Solid food, or food of a certain fibrous or pulpy consistence, is more fitted for digestion in the stomach, than soups, jellies, and all highly concentrated sauces. These latter are rendered more digestible by the addition of bread.

5. Fish are not so nourishing as the flesh of land animals, but are of a lighter nature. The white fish are generally lighter, and less apt to disagree with the stomach than the red.

6. Boiling renders food more tender and digestible, although a considerable portion of the nutritive juices are lost. Animal food should not be over boiled. Vegetables should be boiled till perfectly tender.

7. Roasting dissipates less of the nutritive parts of the meat. Roasted meat is, therefore, more nourishing than boiled, though rather heavier.

8. The second or wheaten bread is more wholesome than the first or finest. Bread should not be eaten newly baked.

9. Condiments assist the digestion, and, if taken in moderation, are safe and grateful additions to our food.

10. The mixing of two or three kinds of food at one meal, such as flesh and vegetables, &c. daily experience proves not to be unsalutary, if it does not lead to eating too much.

11. All repletion should be avoided; but the quantity of food to be taken at one meal depends entirely on constitution, age, habits, &c.

12. Health, and strength of muscle, &c. depend upon the completeness and perfection of digestive powers, not so much upon quality or quantity of the food taken.

13. Water is the simplest drink. Toast and water, and water gruel, are useful diluents both in health and disease.

14. Wines and fermented liquors are salutary, if taken in moderation, and serve as useful stimulants. Table beer is the safest and most useful of this class.



15. The stomach ought not to be over-distended with fluids during or immediately after a full meal.

16. With weak stomachs, it is better to drink sparingly during or after meals. A dry solid meal requires more diluents than a fluid one.

17. Breakfast should consist principally of a fluid repast.

18. Dinner should constitute the principal meal, and should not be delayed till too late an hour.

19. Tea forms a grateful diluent three or four hours after dinner.

20. Supper, if taken at all, ought to be light, and should be taken an hour or two before going to bed.

21. Exercise should be used in the intervals between meals, but not immediately before or immediately after a meal.

22. Fatiguing exercise before a late dinner, when the stomach is empty, is sure to impair digestion.—*Manual of the Economy of the Human Body.*

#### *Velocity of Light.*

The eclipses of the satellites or moons of the planet Jupiter had been carefully observed for some time, and a rule was obtained which foretold the instants in all future time when the satellites were to glide into the shadow of the planet, and disappear, and again immerse into view. Now it was found that these appearances took place  $16\frac{1}{2}$  minutes sooner when Jupiter was near the earth, or on the same side of the sun with the earth, than when it was on the other side, that is to say, more distant from the earth by one diameter of the earth's orbit; and at all intermediate stations the difference diminished from the  $16\frac{1}{2}$  minutes in exact proportion to the less distance from the earth. This proves, then, that light takes  $16\frac{1}{2}$  minutes to travel across the earth's orbit, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  minutes for half that distance, or to come down to us from the sun. The velocity of light, ascertained in this way, is such that in one second of time, viz., during a single vibration of a common clock pendulum, it would go from London to Edinburgh and back 200 times, and the distance between these is 400 miles. This velocity is so surprising, that the philosophic Dr. Hooke, when it was first asserted that light was thus progressive, said he could more easily believe the passage to be absolutely instantaneuous, even for any distance, than that there should be a progressive movement so inconceivably swift. The truth, however, is now put quite beyond a doubt by many collateral facts bearing upon it.

#### *French Bread.*

The very light, spongy, and superior article called French bread, is made in the following manner:—If a peck of the very finest quality of wheaten flour is to be made into French rolls, a small quantity of it is to be mixed with as much warm water as will convert it into dough: in the water a handful of salt should have been previously dissolved. About a pint of distillers' yeast, or if this cannot be obtained, ale-brewers' yeast, which has been washed with some cold water to remove the bitterness, is to be well worked into the dough. This is to be set by in a warm place to ferment. Meanwhile all the rest of the flour

is to be mixed with as much warm milk as will form a sponge. Half a pound of butter, melted at the lowest possible degree of heat, is to be poured on, along with six eggs; and the whole is to be hastily mixed up together, along with the sponge, provided that it has sufficiently fermented, and is sufficiently swollen. After the mixture, let the dough be left in a warm place, and when it has risen sufficiently, let it be divided, shaped into rolls, and baked in a moderately heated oven. The oven should, as in all other cases, have been perfectly heated before the bread is put in; and the heat should be equal throughout, however difficult this may be to effect with some ill-constructed ovens.—*Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. III.*

#### *The Ostrich.*

The vigour of the ostrich is so surprising that when mounted by two men, it will run faster than one of our best English horses. We have the testimony of Adamson on this subject, who frequently witnessed this sort of spectacle in Senegal. It is even necessary that a man should be habituated by degrees to this exercise, to prevent its producing suffocation.—*Cuvier's Animal Kingdom.*

#### *Sporting Society.*

A new society is on the point of being established in Paris, the nature and details of which will cause a smile in this country. Its object is, to provide the cockneys of Paris with the "appliances and means" of sporting without the usual trouble of seeking for them. The following are some of the details:—An immense park has been, or is to be taken, at Courbevoie, about four miles from the capital, which is supplied with preserves capable of furnishing at least 300,000 head of game annually. Subscribers of 120 francs a year, are to have the right of shooting daily during the season; or any one may shoot for a single day on paying the sum of four francs. These subscriptions, however, are not to entitle the party to take away the game they may shoot, unless they choose to pay in addition, one franc for every rabbit, one franc and a half for a partridge, three francs for a hare, six francs for a pheasant, fifteen francs for a fox, thirty francs for a fawn, fifty francs for a wild boar, fifty francs for a buck, &c. But if the party killing any of these respectively does not choose to pay the above prices for taking them away, the Society itself will pay him half the said prices respectively, for leaving them. On fixed days, there will also be grand hunts arranged, in which subscribers only can participate on paying an extra sum.

#### *Religious Statistics.*

There are 767 cathedral dignitaries; 1,015 livings in the gift of the government; 3,567 in the gift of the church; 784 in the gift of the universities; 197 in the gift of public bodies; 5,030 in the gift of the nobility and gentry; and 68 in the gift of the inhabitants. Roman Catholic congregations in England and Wales, 388; Presbyterians, 258; Independents, 1,289; Baptists, 838; Quakers, 396; Wesleyan Methodists, 2,807; Calvinistic Methodists, 424; other Methodists of different classes, 669;

Home Missionary Stations, 241; the National School Society educates about 275,000 children; the British and Foreign School Society, partly supported by the Dissenters, educates in England and Wales about 53,000; and the Sunday schools supported by the different classes of Dissenters are in number about 5,000, in which are educated about 700,000 scholars.

#### *Cement for China.*

Put an ounce of mastic in a sufficient quantity of spirits of wine to dissolve it; then take an ounce of isinglass, soak it in water until it is soft, and dissolve it in brandy till it becomes a strong jelly, adding, afterwards, an ounce of well pounded gum ammoniac. Put the two mixtures together in an earthen pipkin and expose them to a gentle heat; when they are well mixed, pour them into a bottle, which is to be well corked. To use this cement, the bottle is to be placed in hot water until it is sufficiently fluid—it is then to be applied to the fractures in the usual way. In twelve hours it will set, and the mended part will become as hard as any other.

#### *To produce the Effects of Age in New Wine.*

It has been lately found that the mellowness which age gives to wine may be attained in a very short time by a simple contrivance. Sæmmering put four ounces of red Rhenish wine into a tumbler, in winter; its mouth was tied over with moist bladder, and the tumbler placed in the shade. In eighty-one days the wine was reduced to one-half, was in high preservation, had crystals of tartar floating on its surface, and others on its bottom; it was of a darker colour than before, but was brighter and finer than ordinary; its smell was stronger, and more enticing; its taste, although stronger, more spirituous, and more aromatic, was yet milder, more grateful, and more mellow than ordinary; it was found to contain one half more alcohol than similar wine which had not been so treated in the tumbler. Thus the bladder had permitted the evaporation of water, but had prevented that of alcohol; hence the strength of the wine, and the deposition of the acid salts. Sæmmering, therefore, proposes that wine should be kept in bottles not corked, but tied over with soft bladder, in which state it will in twelve months become as mellow as in twelve years in the cask. The shallower the vessel, and the wider its mouth, the sooner will the effects be produced.—These facts have in substance been confirmed by M. St. Vincent. He states, from long experience, that by closing bottles of wine by means of parchment or bladder, instead of corks, we may attain in a few weeks the good effects of many years.—*Domestic Economy, Vol. I.*

#### *A Lucky Thought.*

A very ingenious geological philosopher now living, was on Etna, and busily employed in making a collection of the lavas formed from the igneous currents of that mountain; the peasants were often troublesome to him, suspecting that he was searching for treasures. It occurred to him to make the following speech to them. "I have been a great sinner in my youth, and as a penance I have made a vow to carry away

with me pieces of every kind of stone found upon the mountain; permit me quietly to perform my pious duty, that I may receive absolution for my sins." The speech produced the desired effect; the peasants shouted, "The holy man! the saint!" and gave him every assistance in their power to enable him to carry off his burthen, and he made his ample collections with the utmost security and in the most agreeable manner.—*Davy's Last Days of a Philosopher.*

#### *Philosophical Amusement.*

If on one side of a card a little bird be painted, and on a corresponding part of the other side a cage; then, on making the card turn rapidly by twisting between the fingers two threads fixed to its opposite edges, the little bird will appear to be imprisoned in the cage: or, again, if a pensive Juliet, sitting in her bower, occupy one side of the card, and a longing Romeo the other, by the magic turn of the threads the passionate lovers may instantly be brought together. Dr. Paris displayed taste and an admirable ingenuity in designing this toy with great variety of subjects.

#### *Duelling.*

A most severe law has just been promulgated by the Elector of Hesse against duelling; and, if put into effect, it must inevitably abolish that practice in the state which is the subject of it. Whoever merely sends a challenge is liable to imprisonment in a fortress for not less than three years. If a duel be fought in which neither party is killed, both parties are to be expelled the service; to be deprived of their letters-patent of nobility, if they possess them; and to be imprisoned in a fortress for not less than ten years.

#### *Cannibalism in Thibet.*

The inhabitants of Thibet, according to Rubruquis, had once the habit of eating the dead bodies of their parents, from a motive of piety, believing that to be the most honourable sepulture; but in his time they had abandoned that custom, which was looked upon as abominable by all other nations. They still, however, continued to make handsome drinking cups of the skulls of their parents, that they might call them to remembrance even in their mirth. This is precisely what Herodotus relates of the Massagetæ, and does not differ materially from what he states respecting the Padæi, who were probably the Thibetian followers of Baudha, or Buddha, in Thibet. The same custom of putting the aged and infirm to death exists at the present day among the Battas in Sumatra; who, like the Massagets and Thibetians of old, act under the influence of religious opinions, and deem a man guilty of the basest dereliction of filial duty who refuses to eat his father.—*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. II.*

#### *Monuments built with Skulls.*

Passing through the north of Persia, the embassy at length arrived at Damogen, or Domghaun, at that time the military capital of the kingdom. Here they saw a monument of a new and terrific character. The market-place

was ornamented with four great towers, each a stone's throw in height, and built entirely of human skulls, the interstices being filled up with mud. To erect this edifice Timur had massacred sixty thousand Turkomans, or white Tatars, as they were called, who, after being vanquished in the field, were cruelly hunted down and nearly exterminated by the relentless victor. After leaving this place, the ambassadors experienced the distressing effects of the hot winds of the desert; and on arriving at a city called Vascal they were not allowed a moment's respite to refresh themselves, but were obliged to proceed immediately on their journey; such being the will of the dreaded Timur.—*History of Maritime and Inland Discovery, Vol. I.*

#### *Literary and Scientific Intelligence.*

Mr. Charles Eastlake was, on the 10th of February, elected a Member of the Royal Academy, in the room of the late Mr. Dawe.

The original drawings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, the whole of the fine drawings purchased by the late President of the Royal Academy from Stothard and the executor of Fuseli, and the collection of prints and choice pictures, by English artists, are to be sold by Christie, during the present season, by order of the family of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The number of newspapers and periodicals printed in the United States in 1775 (or the British colonies in America, as they were then called) was 37: in the year 1810, they had increased to 358; and at the commencement of the present year, the number amounted to 827.

The Symphonion is an instrument, which in the size of an ordinary snuff-box comprises musical tones extending even to the compass of three octaves, with additional semi-tones. It is played upon with keys, arranged in an entirely novel manner, so as either to produce single notes, thirds, fifths, or other chords, at pleasure. This is the most portable wind musical instrument ever invented, capable of being played upon by the fingers of a performer.

M. Saloman, of Paris, has invented a new guitar called the harpo-lyre. Instead of one neck and six strings, like the common guitar, it has three necks and twenty-one strings. By this augmentation, the power of the instrument is of course greatly improved.

A steam omnibus has been constructed for the purpose of running from Paddington to the Bank. From repeated trials, it may be directed with the greatest ease at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The Lancasterian plan of education is making great progress in Denmark. In 1820 there were 244 schools; in 1824, 605; in 1825, 1,143; in 1826, 1,548; in 1827, 2,003; in 1828, 2,333. To each of these schools is attached a dwelling for the master, and ground for gymnastic exercises.

The English Opera House (unfortunately burnt, and not insured, on the morning of Feb. 16) will be rebuilt with all convenient speed, and the site of it in part changed. A new street will be constructed, extending from Waterloo Bridge to York Street, Charles Street, Bow Street, Long-Acre, Belton Street, and thence nearly in

a direct line to the Great North Road; leaving, in its progress, branches to the East and West ends of the town. The entrance to the Theatre will front the new street, a few doors from the Strand.

#### *Works in the Press, &c.*

A Second Series of Stories from the History of Scotland, by the Rev. A. Stewart.

By E. A. Domeier, a Descriptive Road Book for the use of Travellers in Germany.

Derwent Water, or the Fate of Ratcliffe, a Tale of 1715.

The Listener, by Caroline Fry.

The Barony, a Romance, by Miss A. M. Porter.

Discourses on the Millennium, by the Rev. Michael Russell.

The Living Temple, by the Author of the Farewell to Time.

Mair's Introduction to Latin Syntax, with additional Notes, by the Rev. A. Stewart.

By Edward Morton, M. B., Travels in Russia, and a residence in St. Petersburg and Odessa, in the years 1827-8-9.

A Life of Petrarch, by T. Moore, Esq.

The First Book of the Iliad, containing the Parting of Hector and Andromache and the Shield of Achilles, a specimen of a new translation of Homer, in Heroic Verse, by W. Sotheby.

Stuart and Revett's Antiquities of Athens, completed.

Theological Meditations. By a Sea Officer.

The Nature and Properties of the Sugar-cane; with practical directions for improving its Culture, &c. By Mr. G. R. Porter.

The Colonial Policy of Great Britain, addressed to the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. By Mr. Barclay.

Four splendid and accurate Views of the Frigates Shannon and Chesapeake; shewing their various positions, &c. during the action, fought on the 1st of June, 1813, drawn on stone by Mr. Haghe, under the inspection of Captain R. H. King, R.N.

The Family Cabinet Atlas, constructed upon an original plan. It will furnish the information of the larger and more expensive Atlases in a clear and accurate manner, and yet be smaller than any one hitherto published, being a volume of the size only of 'The Family Library,' or 'Cabinet Cyclopaedia.'

The Last Days of Bishop Heber. By the Rev. Thomas Robinson, A.M., Archdeacon of Madras, and late domestic chaplain to his lordship.

A Complete History of the Jews in Ancient and Modern Times, in three volumes, 8vo. By the Rev. George Croly.

A volume of Practical Sermons. By the late Dr. Graves, Dean of Ardagh.

A new edition of Mr. Faber's Difficulties of Romanism, entirely rewritten and much enlarged.

The Traveller's Lay, a Poem. By Thomas Maude, Esq., A.M., Oxon.

A new volume of Country Stories. By Miss Mitford, author of "Our Village," &c. &c.

Matilda, a Poem, in Six Books. By H. Ingram, author of the "Flower of Wye."

## Melanges of the Month.

### *Varieties in High Life, &c.*

In future, when the Court of the Netherlands is absent from Holland, Antwerp and Ghent will, alternately, become royal residences instead of Brussels.

A marriage is on the eve of celebration between Comte Achille Delamarre, and the daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Caulfield.

The marriage between Lord and Lady Ellenborough has been legally dissolved.

A marriage is expected between Captain Stanhope, the brother of Lady Southampton, and Miss Warde.

Lord Glengall is writing another comedy.

A marriage is said to be on the tapis between Mr. Tisdall, son of Lady Charleville, and the daughter of Lady Sarah Bayley, sister of the Marquess of Anglesea.

The Marquess Conyngham has completed the purchase of the beautiful estate of Bifrons, near Canterbury, the property of an old Kentish family, of the name of Taylor, of which Sir Herbert Taylor, the personal friend and executor of the late Duke of York, and Sir Brook Taylor, the British Minister at Berlin, are the younger branches. Lord Conyngham is said to have paid £100,000. for the purchase.

A marriage is reported as likely to take place between Mr. Corry, son of the Earl of Belmour, and Lady Harriet Ashley Cooper, daughter of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

It is conjectured that the red riband of the Grand Cross of the Bath, vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Ellab Harvey, will be conferred upon Admiral Sir Byam Martin, K.C.B., Comptroller of the Navy.

Recently, at Melton, the dressing-room of Lady Southampton was entered by the window, and the whole of her ladyship's jewels, to the amount of several thousands of pounds, were carried off.

The Duchess of Northumberland places, weekly, the sum of £20. in the hands of the Sisters of Charity, to be distributed in purposes of benevolence.

The Duke of Cambridge and his family are expected in England shortly.

The Princess d'Auzela, and the Prince Sobieski d'Auzela, with their suite, have left their residence at Lewisham for Paris.

Lord Normanby has left England for the purpose of bringing his lady and family to London, and to close his private theatre, which has been the source of so much amusement to the English and native residents in Florence. Lord Normanby's return is expected in May.

*On dit*, the Right Hon. Lord Louth will shortly be married to Miss Burton, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Burton.

A new dramatic piece, entitled "Wednesday," by Lady Dacre, will enliven the private theatricals at Hatfield during the Easter holidays.

Lady Byron has published an answer to Thomas Moore, in vindication of her family from the charge of undue interference in the conjugal differences between herself and Lord Byron.

The house occupied by the late Emily, Marchioness of Londonderry, in St. James's Square, has been purchased by the Judge Advocate General.

Marriages are reported to be in contemplation between Mr. Basset, nephew and heir to Lord de Dunstanville, and the daughter of Sir Rose Price, Bart; Mr. Talbot, and Lady Harriet Rider; and Lady Sarah O'Brien, and the nephew of Lord Chatham.

*On dit*, Mr. Alexander Baring is about to be raised to the peerage.

### *Columbus.*

With all the visionary fervour of his imagination, its fondest dreams fell short of the reality. He died in ignorance of the real grandeur of his discovery! Until his last breath, he entertained the idea that he had merely opened a new way to the old resorts of opulent commerce, and had discovered some of the wild regions of the east. He supposed Hispaniola to be the ancient Ophir, which had been visited by the ships of king Solomon, and that Cuba and Terra Firma were but remote parts of Asia. What visions of glory would have broken upon his mind, could he have known that he had indeed discovered a new continent equal to the old world in magnitude, and separated by two vast oceans from all the earth hitherto known by civilized man! and how would his magnanimous spirit have been consoled, amidst the afflictions of age, and the cares of penury, the neglect of a fickle public, and the injustice of an ungrateful king, could he have anticipated the splendid empires which would arise in the beautiful world he had discovered; and the nations, and tongues, and languages which were to fill its lands with his renown, and to reverence and bless his name to the latest posterity!" — *Family Library*, No. XI.—*Columbus*.

### *Ferocity, Terror, and Vengeance.*

In Russia, some years ago, a woman, accompanied by three of her children, were one day in a sledge, when they were pursued by a number of wolves. On this she put the horse into a gallop, and drove towards her home, from which she was not far distant, with all possible speed. All, however, would not avail, for the ferocious animals gained upon her, and, at last, were on the point of rushing on the sledge. For the preservation of her own life and that of the remaining children, the poor frantic creature now took one of her babes, and cast it a prey to her blood-thirsty pursuers. This stopped their career for a moment; but after devouring the little innocent, they renewed the pursuit, and a second time came up with the vehicle. The mother, driven to desperation, resorted to the same horrible expedient, and threw her ferocious assailants another of her offspring. To cut short this melancholy story, her third child was sacrificed in a similar manner. Soon after this, the wretched being, whose feelings may more easily be conceived than described, reached her home in safety. Here she related what had happened,



and endeavoured to palliate her own conduct, by describing the dreadful alternative to which she had been reduced. A peasant, however, who was among the bystanders, and heard the recital, took up an axe, and with one blow cleft her skull in two, saying, at the same time, that a mother who could thus sacrifice her children for the preservation of her own life, was no longer fit to live. This man was committed to prison, but the emperor subsequently gave him a pardon.—*Lloyd's Field Sports.*

#### *Enormous Condor.*

In the course of the day I had an opportunity of shooting a condor; it was so satiated with its repast on the carcass of a horse, as to suffer me to approach within pistol-shot before it extended its enormous wings to take flight, which was the signal for me to fire; and having loaded with an ample charge of bullets, my aim proved effectual and fatal. What a formidable monster did I behold in the ravine beneath me, screaming and flapping in the last struggles of life! It may be difficult to believe, that the most gigantic animal which inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equalled in size by a tenant of the air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle, will probably read with astonishment of a species of that same bird, in the southern hemisphere, being so large and strong as to seize an ox with its talons, and to lift it into the air, whence it lets it fall to the ground, in order to kill it and to prey upon the carcass. But this astonishment must in a great degree subside, when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as they may appear, I now insert, *verbatim*, from a note taken down with my own hand.—When the wings are spread, they measure sixteen paces (forty feet) in extent, from point to point; the feathers are eight paces (twenty feet) in length, and the quill part two palms (eight inches) in circumference. It is said to have powers sufficient to carry off a live rhinoceros.—*Temple's Travels in Peru.*

#### *American Mode of Salting Meat.*

To twenty quarts of water add four pounds of salt, a pound and a half of sugar, and two ounces of nitre; boil it, and, when cold, pour it over the meat, so that it may cover it. In this way the meat will keep for several months, and be perfectly tender.

#### *Seizure of Queen Mary, by Bothwell.*

Assembling about one thousand horse, under pretext of border service, Bothwell, at the head of his company, lay in wait for the queen as she came from Stirling, at a place called Fountain Bridge, near Edinburgh, and taking her horse by the bridle, appeared to render himself director of her motions and master of her person. His followers spared not to say, that this seeming violence was offered by the queen's own consent, and would be received as good service. The subjects appeared to suppose the same, for, ready upon former occasions to rise to protect their queen's person when in danger, they beheld her on the present occasion led prisoner through the richest and most populous part of her dominions, while they looked on in silent astonishment. In

this manner Bothwell conducted Mary to the castle of Dunbar, unopposed and unpursued, and made it his boast, that gainsay who would, and even against her own consent, he would marry the queen.—*Sir Walter Scott's History of Scotland, Vol. II.*

#### *Northern Superstitions.*

Some of the peasantry (of Sweden) are so simple as to go twenty or thirty miles to find out a spring which runs to the north, in order to let the spring-water run through the gun-barrel, while they in the meanwhile say, "Shoot west—shoot east—shoot south—shoot north," when the cure is effected. It is also considered a good cure for a gun that does not kill, to put a serpent into the barrel, and shoot it out; in doing which, it has also happened that many barrels have been burst. Several other such fooleries might be mentioned. The peasantry in general believe in witchcraft, and that a good and lucky sportsman can shoot as much as he wishes, and call to him beast and bird, as soon as he has attained to that degree that he has become acquainted with the Lady of the Wood.—*Lloyd's Field Sports.*

#### *Imitation Gold.*

The following preparation, which is much used in Germany for articles of jewellery, has been made public in the Journal of Hanover by the inventor, Professor Hermstadt. Take of pure platina sixteen parts, pure copper seven parts, pure zinc one part; put them into a crucible, which is to be covered with powdered charcoal, and leave them on the fire until they are melted into one mass. It is said that this composition has not only the colour of gold, but also its ductility and specific gravity.

#### *Character of Ojeda.*

Alonzo de Ojeda had been schooled in Moorish warfare, and of course versed in all kinds of military stratagems. Naturally of a rash and fiery spirit, his courage was heightened by superstition. Having never received a wound in his numerous quarrels and encounters, he considered himself under the special protection of the Holy Virgin, and that no weapon had power to harm him. He had a small Flemish painting of the Virgin, which he carried constantly with him; in his marches he bore it in his knapsack, and would often take it out, fix it against a tree, and address his prayers to his military patroness. In a word, he swore by the Virgin; he invoked the Virgin either in brawl or battle; and under favour of the Virgin he was ready for any enterprise or adventure. Such was Alonzo de Ojeda, bigoted in devotion, reckless in life, fearless in spirit, like many of the roving Spanish cavaliers of those days.—*Family Library, No. XI.—Columbus.*

#### *Christmas Eve in Sweden.*

Great preparations were now made by all classes to celebrate the solemn festival of Christmas. The floors of the rooms, belonging as well to rich and poor, after undergoing a thorough purification, were littered with straw, in commemoration of the birth of our Saviour in a stable. One might also frequently see a num-

ber of young pine trees, of thirty or forty feet in height, which, after having been stripped of their bark and leaves, with the exception of a bunch at the top, were placed in an upright position, at stated intervals, around the dwellings of the peasantry. This custom, for which I could never obtain a satisfactory explanation, is universal in many parts of Dalecarlia. Every good thing that could pamper the appetite, as far as their means went, was put in requisition, as with us in England, at this season. Though they thought of themselves, however, many of the peasants did not forget the inferior order of the creation. Indeed, it was an almost universal custom among them to expose a sheaf of unthrashed corn on a pole, in the vicinity of their dwellings, for the poor sparrows and other birds, which, at this inclement period of the year, must be in a state of starvation. They alleged as their reason for performing this act of beneficence, that all creatures should be made to rejoice on the anniversary of Christ's coming among us mortals.—*Lloyd's Field Sports.*

#### *Spanish Armada.*

The fate of the Invincible Armada, as it was proudly termed, is generally known. Persecuted by the fury of the elements, and annoyed by the adventurous gallantry of the English seamen, it was driven around the island of Britain, meeting great loss upon every quarter, and strewing the wild shores of the Scottish highlands and isles with wreck and spoil. James, though in arms to resist the Spaniards, had such resistance been necessary, behaved generously to considerable numbers whom their misfortunes threw upon his shores. Their wants were relieved, and they were safely restored to their own country. The fate of one body of these unfortunate men is strikingly told by the Rev. James Melville, whose diary has been lately published. He describes at some length the alarm caused by the threatened invasion, and its effects.—“Terrible,” he says, “was the fear, piercing were the preachings, earnest, zealous, and fervent were the prayers, sounding were the sighs and sobs, and abounding were the tears at the fast and general assembly at Edinburgh, where we were credibly told sometimes of their landing at Dunbar, sometimes at St. Andrew's, and again at Aberdeen and Cromarty.”—*Scott's History of Scotland, Vol. II.*

#### *Literary and Scientific Intelligence.*

Mr. Price has retired from the management of Drury Lane Theatre.

Mr. Dalton has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in the room of the late Sir Humphry Davy.

Sir Thomas Lawrence's will has been proved, and the personal property sworn under £45,000.

The *Echo of Truth*, a paper published at Naples, estimates the number of the population of the universe at 632 millions: viz. in Europe, 172; Asia, 330; Africa, 70; America, 40; Australia, 20. The number of births and deaths annually, thus: in births, 23,407,410; deaths, 18,588,235; being at the rate of 44 births, and 35 deaths in every minute.

M. Robert, a physician at the Marseilles Lazaretto, has made numerous experiments,

from which he concludes that the vaccine eruption originated in the accidental transmission of the variolus virus of man to the udder of a cow.

In the year 1821, France exported 1,500,000 leeches; in 1826, the number was increased to the prodigious amount of 33,650,000.

Sicily contains 1,780,000 inhabitants, of whom 300,000 are ecclesiastics. There are in the island 1,117 convents, containing 30,000 monks, and 30,000 nuns. The nobility consists of six dukes, 217 princes, 217 marquises, 2,000 barons, and 2,000 gentlemen. In Palermo, with a population of 150,000, there are 388 churches.

Great preparations are making for the celebration of the triennial Shakspeare festival, at Stratford-on-Avon, on the 23d of April, the birthday of the poet.

#### *Works in the Press, &c.*

Mr. Macfarlane, favourably known to the public by his work on Turkey, has completed a tale entitled *The Armenians*, the scene of which is laid on the banks of the Bosphorus. It will probably constitute an illustration of Armenian and Turkish life.

The two concluding volumes of Burckhardt's *Travels in Arabia* are nearly ready.

Frederick Von Schlegel's *Philosophy of History*; with an *Historical and Critical Notice of the Author*, and of *German Literature generally*. By Francis Shulte.

*Partings and Meetings. A Tale founded on Facts.*

*Letters on the Physical History of the Earth*, addressed to Professor Blumenbach. By the late J. A. de Luc, F.R.S.

*The Life and Correspondence of Admiral Lord Rodney.*

*The Game of Life. A Novel.* By Leitch Ritchie, Author of “*Tales and Confessions.*”

*Fiction without Romance, or the Locket-Watch. A Novel.* By Mrs. Polack.

A new work on the French Language. By Mr. Tarver, French Master of Eton, on the Plan of the Enseignement Universel of Jacotot.

Oxford English Prize Essays, now first collected: The Earl of Eldon, Mr. Grattan, Lord Sidmouth; Bishops Burgess, Coplestone, Heber, and Mant; Professors Milman, Sandford, and Robertson, Rev. R. Whately, &c., are amongst the authors.

*Tales of Scottish Life and Character.*

*The Picture of India.*

*The Village and Cottage Florist's Directory.* By James Main, A.L.S.

Ranulph de Rohais. A Romance of the Twelfth Century. By the Author of “*Tales of a Voyager to the Arctic Ocean.*”

The first volume of a *Treatise on Optics*; containing the Theory of Impolarised Light. By the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, A.M.

A Transcript from a Curious Manuscript, discovered under the foundations of the ancient Manor House at Abbot's Leigh, Somerset; to be called the Royal Book, or Oracle of Dreams.

*The Life of Richard Bentley, D.D.*, Master of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. By the Rev. James Hervy Monk, D.D. 4to.

## Melanges of the Month.

### *Varieties in High Life, &c.*

In consequence of the late indisposition of His Majesty, the drawing-room has been postponed till the 7th of May, and the levee until the 5th of May.

Marriages are said to be in contemplation between Lord Lillford and the daughter of Lord Holland; Mr. Drummond and Miss Powys, sister of Lord Lillford; Lord Elphinstone and Lady Caroline Montagu, the sister of Lord Sandwich; the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Hope, and Lady Maria Conyngham; and Lord Henry Thynne, second son of the Marquess of Bath.

Prince Leopold having accepted the sovereignty of Greece, Lord St. Maur, the eldest son of the Duke of Somerset, will accompany him thither. The Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Cust will also form part of the royal household.

The Rev. W. Cooper has been appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the room of the late Rev. G. Nugent.

Lord G. A. Hill has been appointed aid-de-camp to Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir John Byng.

Lord and Lady Saltoun have accompanied Lord Hertford to the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon are gone to Paris, on the express invitation of the French monarch.

The King of Spain has abolished the Salic law, and thus opened the succession to females.

The celebrated horse Zinganez has been purchased by His Majesty for 2500 guineas.

Henry Hope, Esq. has succeeded the late Sir Edmund Nagle as Groom of the Bedchamber to His Majesty.

The Argyll Rooms are not to be rebuilt on their former site: the spot will be occupied by six houses of ordinary business.

The King of Naples has solicited the hand of the Princess Matilda, eldest daughter of the King of Bavaria, for his son, the Duke of Calabria.

The King of France will take up his summer abode at St. Cloud early in May.

Sir Robert Ker Porter, after a brief retirement from the duties of public life, has again embarked for the Caraccas.

### *Adventures of a Tame Duck.*

The adventures of a tame duck, that came to my ears during my stay at Trollhötten, rather interested me. The poor bird was swimming across the river, above the falls, when, being unable to stem the current, she was quickly carried down the descent. In the middle of the cataract is a small and prettily-wooded island, where no human being has hitherto, I believe, set foot; and here the poor duck had the good fortune to bring up in safety. Escape from this confined spot was next to impossible, and in consequence she remained a prisoner for a considerable while. In process of time, she brought forth a brood of ducklings (there being abundance of her species in a wild state in the vicinity) with which she was often seen sporting on a small eddy formed by the cataract, of a few feet in diameter, immediately near to the shore. Beyond

this eddy they dared not go, or they would inevitably have been swept down the stream in a moment.—Unfortunately for the poor duck, a pair of crows had taken up their habitation in the same island. In spite, therefore, of all her efforts to save her young, which were often witnessed by people on the shore, these voracious birds feasted upon her progeny one after another, when, the chief charm of her existence being gone, she herself disappeared from what might be called, in the phraseology of Parliament, her ‘insular station;’ but whether from being devoured, like her offspring, by the crows, or whether by self-abandonment to the current, my informant knew not. Shakspeare’s ‘melancholy Jaques’ would have moralized her fate ‘into a thousand similes.’—*Lloyd’s Field Sports.*

### *Walking Skeleton.*

There is at this moment, at Douai, a man, thirty years of age, known by the appellation of the Walking Skeleton. He has the faculty, although sufficiently *embonpoint*, of contracting his muscles and reducing his flesh, leaving his bones protruding, so as to give himself the appearance of a skeleton. With this he combines other surprising feats. He swallows with impunity all sorts of poisons—arsenic, sulphuric acid, corrosive sublimate—and devours live coals. He can also free himself from chains and manacles of every description. The most expert of the gendarmes have in vain applied thumb-screws, handcuffs, and irons of all sorts to secure him; he rids himself of them in an instant. A triple chain, by way of experiment, was fastened round his body and secured with screws: by one or two movements, of which he alone possesses the secret, they fell at his feet. The name of this juggler is Jean Pierre Decure, a native (as he says himself) of Africa.—*Literary Gazette.*

### *A Boudoir of the Time of James II.*

It seemed to be the very temple of love, nor, had it been the abode of the Paphian Queen herself, could it have been more expressly adapted to its object:—a large marble groupe representing the Judgment of Paris was placed in the hall; an exquisite copy of the “bending statue that enchants the world” occupied a niche on the stairs; and paintings from Raphael’s fable of Psyche, presenting views of the female form in every bewitching variety, adorned the walls of the drawing-room, which, being lighted by lamps enclosed within globes of amber-coloured crystal, was suffused on all sides by a golden effulgence at once rich and mellow. Separated from the upper end of this apartment, by hangings of rose coloured muslin, drawn up to a point at top so as to resemble a tent, while the lower parts bore the resemblance of a pleached arbour, was the boudoir, embowered round by odoriferous plants, and especially roses, tastefully arranged in the folds of the drapery, and supported upon invisible brackets. Every thing, indeed, within this delicious recess was roseate; for an illuminated crystal of that hue, suspended from the painted top, shed around a blooming radiance, rendered still more soft and delicate from



its contrast with the amber-coloured light of the apartment.—*Walter Colyton.*

#### *David's Breakfast.*

An English traveller who had occasion to call upon David, the French painter, during his exile, observes that he looked the image of an ogre whilst devouring the subjoined articles for his breakfast: four dozen of Ostend oysters, washed down with two-thirds of a bottle of Sauterne; four mutton chops; one *bif-tek*, *aux pommes de terre*; two whittings; half a dozen smelts; four large bunches of grapes; as many peaches; and bread enough to have supplied an English family of eight individuals. A bottle of Burgundy or claret was engulphed during the gastronomical operation; and the whole repast terminated with a *tasse de café*, and a *petit verre de Curaçoa*.

#### *Faithful Portraits.*

Northcote told an anecdote of Sir George B—, to show the credulity of mankind. When a young man, he put an advertisement in the papers to say that Mynheer —, just come over from Germany, had found out a method of taking a likeness much superior to any other—by the person's looking into a mirror, and heating the glass so as to bake the impression. He stated this wonderful artist to live at a perfumer's shop in Bond-street, opposite to an hotel where he lodged, and amused himself the next day in seeing the numbers of people who flocked to have their likenesses taken in this surprising manner. At last he went over himself to ask for Mons. —, and was driven out of the shop by the perfumer in a rage, who said there was no Mons. —, nor Mons. *Devil* lived there.—*Court Journal.*

#### *The Eagle and Pike.*

Eagles, which are very numerous in Scandinavia, are in the habit of pouncing upon the pike when basking near the surface of the water, and are frequently worsted in the conflict which ensues. In an instance of the fact witnessed by Captain Eurenus, when the eagle first seized the pike, he was enabled to lift him a short distance into the air; but the weight of the fish, together with its struggles, soon carried them back again to the water, under which for a while they both disappeared: presently, however, the eagle again came to the surface, uttering at the same time the most piercing cries, and making apparently every endeavour to extricate his talons; but all was in vain; and, after a great deal of struggling, he was finally carried under the water. Captain Eurenus said, moreover, that pikes were occasionally taken alive with only the legs and talons of the eagles attached to their backs, the bodies of the birds having previously rotted off.—*Lloyd's Field Sports.*

#### *Population of Canton.*

The poor of Canton and its suburbs live wretchedly; not so those who occupy the boats on the water. I have been informed that from sixty to eighty thousand souls inhabit boats and sampans—a smaller sort of boats which lie before the town. These people lead active, industrious lives, have, apparently, a greater facility of obtaining a livelihood than those on shore, and, though inferior in consideration, enjoy the advantages of a wholesome atmosphere, cleaner habitations, and,

consequently, better health. A well-kept sampan is completely covered from the sun and the weather; every board daily scoured clean and white by the women: the inside adorned with carved work, pictures, &c.; a little temple in one corner for the images (or *penates*); the kitchen under the stern-sheets, &c.—present altogether the miniature picture of a comfortable dwelling: whereas the houses on shore, although built of brick, are low, confined, and filthy; a number of people are crowded into one apartment, uncleanly in their persons, and their food not always of the most wholesome; and the whole offers a disgusting picture of misery. The poorest description of boats are indeed dirty, but never so much so as the houses; and water, being always near at hand, promotes cleaner and better habits.—*Dobell's Travels.*

#### *Wolf-Hunting.*

Wolves are very partial to a pig. My plan of proceeding, therefore, was this: I caused one of these animals, of a small size, to be sewed up in a sack, with the exception of his snout, and I then placed him in my sledge. To the back of this vehicle I fastened a rope of about fifty feet in length, to the extreme end of which was attached a small bundle of straw covered with a black sheep-skin: this, when the sledge was in motion, dangled about in such a manner as to be a good representation of the pig. Thus prepared, I drove in the night-time through such districts as were known to be frequented by wolves. To attract these animals towards us, we kept occasionally pinching the poor pig; who, not liking this treatment, made the forest ring again with his squeaks.

This plan of shooting wolves with the assistance of a pig is not very unfrequently resorted to in Scandinavia when the weather is severe. If those dangerous animals happen to hear the cries of the pig, it is said, they almost always approach immediately near to the sledge, when it is not, of course, difficult to kill them.—*Lloyd's Field Sports.*

#### *Marriage-Fests in China.*

Shortly after a marriage has been celebrated, several dinners are given by the parents of the newly-married couple; and on these occasions, after dinner, the bride is shown to the guests for a few minutes in close approach, though no one, except her nearest relations, is allowed to speak to her. I once had the good fortune to be invited, together with three other Europeans, to a dinner of this kind; and the husband took some pains to show us his wife, who was handsome, by holding a candle close to her face for some time. He then put it on the floor, to show us her beautiful small feet, of only five to six inches long: I confess I did not admire them, as she could not stand on them without the aid of two maid-servants, who supported her on either side. She appeared about fourteen or fifteen years of age, and not in the least embarrassed; although, as is customary, her eyes were kept fixed on the floor whilst the Europeans were near her. However, female curiosity got the better of old custom, and she could not refrain from taking a glance at us, to see what kind of animal was that *fan-qui*, she, no doubt, had heard represented as a terrible devil. Her eyes were black and sparkling; and, altogether, she was the prettiest-faced Chinese woman



of the better sort that I had seen; for, in general, they are far from being handsome. I was told she was of a good family, but not very rich; the parents of the young man having chosen her for her beauty, a circumstance very rare in China, where matches are almost always made from interested motives. These feasts continue several days, always accompanied by theatrical entertainments, and kept up on both sides (the women having their parties apart) until all the friends and relations are amply regaled.—*Dobell's Travels*.

#### *Liqueur.*

The following is given in the *Journal des Connoissances Usuelles* as the correct mode of preparing the famous alkermiss of Florence:—vanilla, 1 drachm 3 grains; cinnamon, 3 drachms 36 grains; cloves, 63 grains; cochineal, 1 drachm 36 grains; crystallised alum, 18 grains; orange-flower water, 7 oz.; spirits of wine, at 32 degrees, 1 pound 8 oz.; lump sugar, 3 pounds 2 oz. During two days, put the alum and the cochineal to infuse in the orange-flower water. After having reduced to powder the vanilla, cloves, and cinnamon, put them to infuse for eight days in the spirits of wine, shaking them every day. The sugar, after having been boiled with the deposit of the cochineal from the first infusion, is to be clarified into a syrup, which, when it is cold, is to be mixed with the two infusions, and passed through a coarse filter. In eight days it is fit to drink.

#### *Literary and Scientific Intelligence.*

Dr. Macmichael, author of "The Gold-headed Cane," has been appointed Librarian to the King, in the place of the late Dr. Gooch.

The Hon. George Keppel has returned from Constantinople, bringing with him a volume of notes, the interest of which is said to rival that universally excited by his oriental tour.

The Group of Piety, by Canova, the only work he left in plaster, has been executed in marble by M. Cincinnato Baruzzi, one of his most distinguished pupils.

The Geographical Society of Paris has voted a gold medal, of 500 francs value, to M. Caillé, the African traveller, and one of the same value to the widow of the unfortunate Major Laing.

There are in Hungary 7,000,000 sheep, of which 3,000,000 belong to Prince Esterhazy.

The number of births in Paris in 1829 was 28,521, viz. 14,560 males, and 13,961 females; the number of deaths was 25,324, viz. 12,021 males, and 13,303 females. These numbers, compared with the population, give one birth to 28.60 inhabitants, one marriage to 114.62, one death to 30.24. In 1817 the number of births was as one to 30.05, and the deaths as one to 33.70.

The inhabitants of Verona have requested Madame Pasta's acceptance of a medal representing the bust of the prima donna crowned by Melpomene and Euterpe.

A French watchmaker, named Auguste Moreau, resident at Cadiz, has invented a machine, to which he has given the name of *calador* (guardian) as affording security against robbers. The *calador* is portable; and, being placed behind a door or window, &c. if any one should attempt to break into the apartment, it makes three successive reports similar to those of a pistol.

A plan is reported to be in contemplation for establishing a college or university at New York, similar to that of London.

Mrs. Henry Siddons, the interesting daughter of Murray, has taken a final leave of the stage at Edinburgh. Her last character was Lady Townley in *The Provoked Husband*. Her health had been some years in a declining state.

It is understood that Fawcett, and also Mrs. Davenport, take their farewell benefits in the course of the present season.

#### *Works in the Press, &c.*

To be ready early in May, *The Barony*. A novel. By Miss Anna Maria Porter. The general motto prefixed is to be as follows:—

"Let your great name be herald of great deeds;  
Else is its sound but like the trumpet's blast,  
Which, calling eager crowds to meet a prince,  
Presents instead some wandering mountebank."

By M. Chateaubriand, a work on the State of France.

*A Life of the Great Gustavus of Sweden*. By Captain Sherer.

Vol. I., containing 36 portraits, of the National Portrait Gallery of Illustrious and Eminent Personages of the Nineteenth Century; with Memoirs. By W. Jerdan, Esq. F.S.A., &c.

*The Drama of Nature*. A Poem, in Three Books. By Joseph Mitchell Burton.

Dedicated by permission to H. R. H. the Duchess of Clarence, *The Anthology*; an Annual Reward-Book for Midsummer and Christmas, 1830; consisting of Selections adapted to the Amusement and Instruction of Youth.—I. Voyages and Travels (including Natural History).—II. Tales, Apologues, and Fables.—III. Moral and Eloquent Extracts.—IV. Poetry. By the Rev. I. D. Parry, M.A.

*Conversations for the Young, in Illustration of the Nature of Religion*. By the Rev. Richard Watson Young.

By the Rev. George Croly. A complete History of the Jews in ancient and modern Times.

*A Panoramic View of the most Remarkable Objects in Switzerland*, taken from Mount Righi. By Henry Keller.—To which is attached, *A Circular View of the Country*, &c. By General Pfyffer. With descriptive letter-press.

The Sixth Volume of Curtis's *British Entomology*; being Illustrations, &c. of the Genera of Insects found in Great Britain and Ireland.

A new work by the Author of "*Rome in the Nineteenth Century*."

By Mr. Ferrari; *Memoirs of his Life, and Anecdotes of his Musical Contemporaries*. Mr. Ferrari was the intimate friend of Pasiello and Haydn, the preceptor of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and of Madame Catalani.

*Illustrations of the Exodus*; consisting of Six Views, from Drawings taken on the Spot during a journey through Arabia Petrea in the Year 1828. By W. H. Newnham, Esq. Engraved on stone by J. D. Harding.

By the Author of "*Pelham*." A Novel, to be called Paul Clifford.

*A Disquisition on the Geography of Herodotus, with a Map, and Researches on the History of the Scythians, Getæ, and Sarmatians, from the German of Niebuhr*.

## Melanges of the Month.

### Varities in High Life, &c.

Prince George, son of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, is expected in England in the course of the summer, for the purpose of completing his education.

Prince Charles of Leinengen has arrived from the Continent on a visit to his mother, the Duchess of Kent, at her residence in the King's Palace, Kensington.

Prince Leopold does not go to Greece.

The sale of Sir Thomas Lawrence's collection of engravings has produced very high prices. Harding, of Pall-Mall East, gave thirty-two guineas for "The Hundred Guilder" print, an etching by Rembrandt. Molteno purchased the engraved works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, consisting of 589 Prints, for 145 guineas. He has since sold the lot to Lord Northesk, who, even previously, was considered to possess the finest collection of prints, from Sir Joshua's pictures, in the world.

The entire collection of drawings, by Fuseli, which were purchased of his executor by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, have been returned to Mr. Knowles. It is said these drawings have been purchased subsequently by a lady of rank.

### LIVING HEIRS TO THE BRITISH THRONE.

#### CLASS I.

1. William Henry, Duke of Clarence.
2. Alexandrina Victoria, of Kent.
3. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.
4. George Fred. Alex. Ch. Ern. Aug. of Cumberland.
5. Augustus Frederic, Duke of Sussex.
6. Adolphus Frederic, Duke of Cambridge.
7. George William of Cambridge.
8. Augusta Caroline, of Cambridge.
9. Augusta Sophia, of England.
10. Elizabeth Landgr. of Hesse-Homburg.
11. Mary, Duchess of Gloucester.
12. Sophia of England.

#### CLASS II.

13. William Frederic, Duke of Gloucester.
14. Sophia Matilda, of Gloucester.
15. Charles Fred. Aug. Wm., Duke of Brunswick.
16. William, of Brunswick.
17. Augustus, of Brunswick.
18. Frederic William, King of Wirtemberg.
19. Charles Fred. Alex., Prince Royal of Wirtemberg.
20. Maria Freda. Chara. of Wirtemberg.
21. Sophia Freda. Matilda.
22. Catherine.
23. Paul.
24. Frederic Charles.
25. Frederic Augustus.
26. Frederica.
27. Paulina, Wife of Grand-Duke Michael of Russia.
28. Frederica Catherine, Wife of Jerome Buonaparte.
29. Jerome Napoleon.

30. Frederick VI., King of Denmark. After the present Royal Family of Denmark come in succession,

#### CLASS III.

The family of the King of the Netherlands.

The family of the Elector of Hesse Cassel.

The numerous descendants of Louisa of England, Queen of Denmark, grandmother of Frederick VI., and the present Duchess of Holstein, and also of the dethroned King of Sweden (Gustavus Adolphus) of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, &c., so that the family of the last named claim from Louisa of England, Queen of Denmark, as well as from her sister Mary, Landgravine of Hesse Cassel.

#### CLASS IV.

The very numerous descendants of Sophia of England, Queen of Prussia, mother of Frederick the Great, &c. She was great grandmother to the present King of Prussia, the late Duchess of York, the present King and Queen of the Netherlands, &c. She was also grandmother to Charles XIII. of Sweden, to Princess Raduville, to Sophia, Abbess of Quedlenberg, &c.

### Gentleman George.

"Have you never heard of Gentleman-George?" "What! the noted head of a flash public-house in the country?" "To be sure I have, often; my poor nurse, Dame Lobkins, used to say he was the best spoken man in the trade!" "Ay, so he is still. In his youth, George was a very handsome fellow; but a little too fond of his lass and his bottle to please his father, a very staid old gentleman, who walked about on Sunday with a bob-wig and a gold-headed cane, and was a much better farmer on week-days than he was head of a public-house. George used to be a remarkably smart-dressed fellow, and so he is to this day. He has a great deal of wit, is a very good whist-player, has a capital cellar, and is so fond of seeing his friends drunk, that he bought some time ago a large pewter measure in which six men can stand upright. The girls, or rather the old women, to whom he used to be much more civil of the two, always liked him; they say, nothing is so fine as his fine speeches; and they give him the title of 'Gentleman George.' He is a nice kind-hearted man in many things. Pray Heaven we shall have no cause to miss him when he departs. But, to tell you the truth, he takes more than his share of our common purse." "What! is he avaricious?" "Quite the reverse; but he's so cursedly fond of building, he invests all his money (and wants us to invest all *ours*) in houses; and there's one confounded dog of a bricklayer who runs him up terrible bills—a fellow called 'Cunning Nat,' who is equally adroit in spoiling ground and improving ground rent!"—*Paul Clifford.*

### Fighting Attie, Scarlet Jem, Long Ned, &c.

"Here," said Gentleman George, "here's a fine chap at my right hand—the person thus designated was a thin, military-looking figure, in a

shabby riding frock, and with a commanding, bold, aquiline countenance, a little the worse for wear)—here's a fine chap for you—Fighting Attie we calls him; he's a devil on the road. 'Halt—deliver—must and shall—can't and shan't—do as I bid you or go to the devil,'—that's all Fighting Attie's palaver; and 'sdeath, it has a wonderful way of coming to the point! A famous cull is my friend Attie, an old soldier—has seen the world, and knows what is what; has lots of gumption, and devil a bit of blarney. Howsomever, the highflyers doesn't like him; and when he takes people's money, he need not be quite so cross about it. Attie, let me introduce a new pal to you. (Paul made his bow.) Stand at ease, man!' quoth the veteran, without taking the pipe from his mouth. Gentleman George then continued; and, after pointing out four or five of the company (among whom our hero discovered, to his surprise, his old friends, Mr. Eustace Fitzherbert and Mr. William Howard Russel), came, at length, to one with a very red face, and a lusty frame of body. "That, gentleman," said he, "is Scarlet Jem; a dangerous fellow for a *press*, though he says he likes robbing alone now, for a general press is not half such a good thing as it used to be formerly. You have no idea what a hand at disguising himself Scarlet Jem is. He has an old wig, which he generally does business in; and you would not go for to know him again when he conceals himself under the wig. Oh, he's a precious rogue, is Scarlet Jem! As for the cove on t'other side," continued the host of the Jolly Angler, pointing to Long Ned, "all I can say of him, good, bad, or indifferent, is, that he has an unkimmon fine head of hair: and now, youngster, as you knows him, spose you goes and sits by him, and he'll introduce you to the rest; for, split my wig!—(Gentleman George was a bit of a swearer)—if I ben't tired; and so here's to your health; and if so be as your name's Paul, may you always rob Peter in order to pay Paul."—*Paul Clifford.*

#### *Military Freedom.*

At the period when Buonaparte was about to be named consul for life, General Saint Hilaire assembled the troops under his command, and delivered the following harangue:—"Comrades! the nation are deliberating on the question, if General Buonaparte shall be appointed consul for life. Opinions are free as air: I would not for the world seek to influence yours. However, I think it right to apprise you, that the first man who refuses to vote in Buonaparte's favour shall be shot at the head of his regiment—liberty for ever!"

#### *Picture of a Heroine.*

Never did glass give back a more lovely image than that of Lucy Brandon at the age of nineteen. Her auburn hair fell in the richest luxuriance over a brow never ruffled, and a cheek where the blood never slept; with every instant the colour varied, and at every variation that smooth, pure, virgin cheek seemed still more lovely than before. She had the most beautiful laugh that one who loved music could imagine,—silvery, low, and yet so full of joy! all her movements, as the old parson said, seemed to keep time to that laugh; for mirth made a great part of her

innocent and childish temper; and yet the mirth was feminine, never loud, nor like that of young ladies who have received the last finish at Highgate seminaries. Every thing joyous affected her; and at once,—air,—flowers,—sunshine,—butterflies. Unlike heroines in general, she very seldom cried; and she saw nothing charming in having the vapours. But she never looked so beautiful as in sleep: and as the light breath came from her parted lips, and the ivory lids closed over those eyes which only in sleep were silent—and her attitude in her sleep took that ineffable grace belonging solely to childhood, or the fresh youth into which childhood merges,—she was just what you might imagine a sleeping Margaret, before that most simple and gentle of all a poet's visions of womanhood had met with Faust, and ruffled her slumbers with a dream of love.—*Paul Clifford.*

#### *Anecdote.*

In the early professional life of Miss M—n (now Duchess of St. A—), she took a benefit in the country, in the success of which the Countess of O—k—y, who resided in the neighbourhood, interested herself very actively, and disposed of many tickets. Some years after this circumstance, Lady O. went to the banking house of Mr. Coutts, to solicit from him the loan of a sum of money, the procuring of which was of great importance to her. She had, however, in vain endeavoured to effect her object, till, while sitting in the private room at the back of the office in the Strand, Miss M. entered the room. She immediately recognised the Countess of O.; and having been made acquainted with her business there, stated to Mr. Coutts the early obligation which she was under to the Countess, and thus procured for her former patroness the loan she desired, which was of a large amount, and which she would certainly not have obtained from Mr. Coutts by any other means.—*Court Journal.*

#### *Queen Elizabeth's Last Days.*

Her decline, too fast, as many thought, for the evil that they should get by her death, and too slow for her own release from misery, was now apparent to all. She joined, indeed, in her former amusements, but it was with a faltering step, and with faint attempts at forced cheerfulness. When, after a short absence, Harrington was summoned to her presence, she inquired if he had seen Tyrone? On his reply, that he had seen him with the lord deputy, she smote her bosom, and said, "Oh, now it mindeth me that you were *one* who saw this *man* elsewhere"—the connexion between Harrington and Essex being thus recalled to her. And when Harrington, thinking to revive in her majesty the old remembrance of his pleasantries, which had often amused her, read some verses, she told him, in the language of a breaking heart, "that she was past all relish for fooleries."—*Mrs. Thompson's W. Raleigh.*

#### *Suicidal Club.*

Dr. Caspar, in an article in the *Revue Britannique*, states that there existed some time ago in Prussia a club of suicides, composed of six persons, who not only vowed to destroy themselves, but also to make proselytes. They did not succeed in the latter respect, but all gave proofs of their own sincerity. The last of them blew out his brains in 1817. The same writer



states, that a similar club is reputed to have existed not long ago in Paris. This was composed of twelve members, one of whom was to be selected every year for self-destruction.

#### *Bronze Elephant.*

The enormous bronze elephant, which was originally intended to be placed as a fountain on the site of the Bastille in Paris, is now, it seems, to be fixed on a pedestal, in a vacant space in the *Champs Elysées*; M. A. Malavoine, the architect, having obtained from the city of Paris, for eighty years, the grant of the land in question, without rent, on condition of its reverting with the statue to the city, so as to become a national monument. The pedestal will be about fifty feet in height; and the castle on the back of the elephant will be at an elevation of 100 feet from the ground. Staircases to ascend to the castle will be made in the legs of the elephant, and the body will be fitted up elegantly as a saloon. Persons entering the elephant to pay one franc for each admission: from this fee the architect expects to derive a large income.

#### *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

To the attraction of a noble figure Raleigh studied to combine those of a graceful and splendid attire. Many of his garments were adorned with jewels, according to the richest fashions of the day, and his armour was so costly and curious, that it was preserved for its rarity in the Tower. In one of his portraits he is represented in this armour, which was of silver, richly ornamented, and his sword and belt studded with diamonds, rubies, and pearls.

In another he chose to be depicted in a white satin pinked vest surrounded with brown doublet, flowered, and embroidered with pearls; and on his head, a little black feather, and a large ruby and pearl-drop to confine the loop in place of a button. These, it may be said, were no extraordinary proofs of costly expenditure in dress, in days when it was the boast of Villiers Duke of Buckingham, to be "yoked and manacled" in ropes of pearl, and to carry on his cloak and suit alone, diamonds to the value of eighty thousand pounds.

#### *Literary and Scientific Intelligence.*

The Paris Geographical Society have offered a gold medal, value 2,400 *francs*, for the most complete and faithful description of Santo Domingo Palanqué, near the river Micol, in the ancient kingdom of Guatemala.

The same Society have offered a gold medal, of the value of 1,000 *francs*, to the author of the best memoir of the origin of the race of Asiatic Negroes.

At Paris it is proposed to make a regular communication with St. Petersburg in ten days, and with Moscow in thirteen.

Omnibuses are about to be established at St. Petersburg, to communicate with the neighbouring villages.

The consumption of butchers' meat in London averages 143 *lbs.* for each of the inhabitants annually; in Paris the average is only 86 *lbs.*

At the Academy of the Fine Arts in Paris, M. Granet succeeds M. Taunay deceased.

At the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in Paris, the following persons have been

elected to fill the six vacant seats: MM. Thurot, Champollion, jun., Thierry, Lajard, Joubert, and Mionait.

The Academy of Sciences at Berlin have elected MM. Arago and Poisson to fill the seats, vacant by the deaths of MM. Laplace and Volta.

The French treasury allows 50,000 *francs* per annum for primary instruction; in the Netherlands 667,524 *francs* are allotted. France, in proportion to the population, ought to expend 3,400,000 *francs*.

Through the vice of gambling, the Rev. C. C. Colton, author of *Lacon*, is now at Paris in a state of utter destitution.

In confinement on the 31st. December, in the different prisons of the Netherlands, 6499; of whom 5426 were males, and 1173 females; being, as compared with the population, 1 to every 932.

A Colossal statue of Ferdinand VII. by M. Chardigny, a French sculptor, is about to be erected at Barcelona.

The population of Rome is now 144,541; being an increase in one year of 2,221. There are 33,689 families, 35 bishops, 1,490 priests, 1,984 monks and friars, and 2,390 nuns: Catholic inhabitants, 107,060; the remainder protestants.

Two new openings have recently appeared in the crater of Mount-Vesuvius.

The University of Oxford contains 5,259 members; Cambridge, 5,263.

There are 500,000 persons in Ireland who cannot speak the English language; and 1,500,000 who speak it only imperfectly.

At the annual festival of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, the subscription amounted to 638*l.*

At the west end of the town, a warm bath costs from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* In every provincial town in France, baths are to be had for 15*d.*; and in Paris, where water and fuel are much dearer than in London, baths, with warm linen, cost only 10*d.*

#### *Works in the Press, &c.*

The Denounced, by the Author of the O'Hara Tales; consisting of two stories, the Last Baron of Cranagh, and the Conformists.

Wedded Life in the Upper Ranks, a Novel.

The English at Home, by the Author of the English in Italy.

Satanic Records, or Autobiography of a Nobleman.

The Drama of Nature, a Poem, by Joseph Mitchell Burton.

George Cruikshank is etching a series of Illustrations of Popular Works.

By the Rev. John Romney, Memoirs of the Life and Works of his Father, George Romney, the painter.

The Undying One, and other Poems, by the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

By Mr. Johns, author of "Dews of Castalic," &c., a poem in Four Cantos, entitled the Pyramids.

By Mr. Morgan, the reputed Author of "The Reproof of Brutus," a Letter to the Bishop of London, in reference to his Lordship's late Pamphlet, on the breach of the Sabbath.



## Melanges of the Month.

### *Varieties in High Life, &c.*

WITH our present number we present to our readers a portrait of HIS LATE MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH. The late period of the month at which the lamented demise of our beloved and excellent Monarch took place has precluded all possibility of preparing a memoir to accompany it. This shall appear in our number for August.

The proclamation of HIS MAJESTY WILLIAM THE FOURTH took place on the 28th ult. with the usual ceremonies.

It is stated that Prince George of Cambridge will come to England immediately, where he will remain to finish his education.

Marriages are spoken of between Lord Chesterfield and the Lady Emmeline Manners; Lord Clanwilliam and Lady Elizabeth Herbert, daughter to the late Earl of Pembroke.

Lord Porschester, also, it is rumoured, will shortly be united to Miss Howard Molyneux, daughter of the late Lord Henry Howard and niece of the Duke of Norfolk.

It is understood that Prince Frederick William Louis of Prussia, is a candidate for the vacant throne of Greece.

Prince Esterhazy has left England somewhat unexpectedly for Johannisberg, to hold a conference with Prince Metternich.

The Duke of Somerset is said to have settled 2,000*l.* a year upon Miss Sheridan, on her marriage with his son Lord Seymour.

The marriage of Prince Albert, one of the sons of the King of Prussia, with the Princess Marianne of Holland will take place at the Hague in the month of October next.

### *Sir Edward Coke.*

It was during the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, which took place three years subsequently to that of Essex, that the full violence of Coke's temper displayed itself. It is difficult to assign any adequate cause for the indecent eagerness with which he pressed the case against the prisoner, and for the harsh and cruel language with which he assailed him. In the course of the attorney-general's address, Raleigh interrupted him. "To whom speak you this? you tell me news I never heard of."—To which Coke replied; "Oh, sir, do I? I will prove you the notorious traitor that ever came to the bar. After you have taken away the king, you would alter religion, as you, Sir Walter Raleigh, have followed them of the bye in imitation, for I will charge you with the words."—"Your words cannot condemn me," said Raleigh: "my innocency is my defence. Prove one of those things wherewith you have charged me, and I will confess the whole indictment, and that I am the horriest traitor that ever lived, and worthy to be crucified with a thousand cruel torments."—"Nay," answered Coke, "I will prove all.—Thou art a monster; thou hast an English face, but a Spanish heart. Now you must have money. Aramberg was no sooner in England (I charge thee, Raleigh), but thou incitest Cobham to go unto him, and to deal with

him for money, to bestow on discontented persons to raise rebellion in the kingdom."—"Let me answer for myself," said Raleigh.—"Thou shalt not," was the fierce and brutal reply of Coke. Again, on Raleigh observing that the guilt of Lord Cobham was no evidence against himself, Coke replied, "All that he did was by thy instigation, thou viper! for I *thou* thee, thou traitor."—"It becometh not a man of quality and virtue to call me so," was Raleigh's dignified rebuke; "but I take comfort in it, it is all you can do."—"Have I angered you?" said Coke.—"I am in no case to be angry," was Raleigh's answer.—*Roscoe's Lives of Eminent Lawyers.*

### *Lord Ashburton.*

At one period of his life his intimate friends were Mr. Kenyon, afterwards Lord Kenyon, and the celebrated Horne Tooke, then, like himself, a student of the law. "It would appear," says the biographer of the latter, "that none of the parties were very rich at this period, for they lived with a degree of frugality that will be deemed rather singular, when contrasted with their future wealth and celebrity. I have been frequently assured by Mr. Horne Tooke, that they were accustomed to dine together, during the vacation, at a little eating-house in the neighbourhood of Chancery-lane, for the sum of seven-pence half-penny each. 'As to Dunning and myself,' added he, 'we were generous, for we gave the girl who waited upon us a penny a piece; but Kenyon, who always knew the value of money, sometimes rewarded her with a halfpenny, and sometimes with a promise.'"

### *Turkish Amusements.*

"The dinner (as is always the case among the Turks) was despatched with great rapidity; and soon afterwards Mustapha took it into his head to go out shooting with some of his attendants. It was now very hot, and the birds were scattered and difficult to find. And it was most laughable to see the Turks in their flowing robes and bulky trowsers, stumbling through the thick clover and attempting to shoot flying with their long Albanian guns, which were a quarter of an hour in going off. As might be expected they were soon tired of their sport, and we returned to our pipes and coffee in the tent. Soon afterwards the Hasnadar (or chief-officer of the customhouse) arrived from the town and brought with him a sort of upper servant or humble companion, upon whom all sorts of practical jokes were exercised for the amusement of the Mostellim and his friends. One shoved off his turban, another cut him across the legs or shoulders with his *corbatch* [a riding-whip made of the skin of the hippopotamus]; and at length, after various other tricks they threw him down and held him on the ground, while his excellency himself with a pair of small scissors, stripped off both his eye-brows and one of his mustachios. In the midst of the mirth and laughter which this ingenious joke occasioned, Mustapha happened to take out his watch, and finding that it was three o'clock, immediately asked for water, washed his hands, and kneeling down in the tent repeated his prayers with the utmost gravity."—*Fuller's Turkish Empire.*

*Literary and Scientific Intelligence.*

Mr. James Montgomery has delivered a course of four lectures on the history of literature, at the Royal Institution. It is much to be lamented that proper means were not taken to give publicity to the intention of the poet; for to a large portion of the public it was utterly unknown until it was all over.

A German, of the name of Michael Boai, who has been for some time delighting the courts of Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, &c. has just arrived in London, with a new musical instrument—that is to say, *his chin*; by simply striking upon which he is enabled to execute the most difficult pieces of music, and really with more sweetness and precision than could possibly be expected. Wonders have multiplied so fast lately, that we are surprised at nothing—otherwise we should certainly be startled by this singular performance.

A steam-carriage, it is stated, will shortly start between Dresden and Leipsic. There are no less than six steam-boats plying on the Rhine between Coblenz and Mayence.

A son of Lucien Buonaparte (Napoleon Louis Buonaparte) has just published at Florence a Translation of the *Life of Agricola* by Tacitus.

A statement has been made—jokingly, we presume—that Mr. Campbell's beautiful poem, the *Exile of Erin*, is the production of a Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Campbell has given a public denial to this statement.

The foundations of the palace of the Tuilleries are so much decayed, that total ruin is expected to ensue, unless speedily prevented.

The number of manufactories in Poland, in 1815, was 100—it is now 6,000. The population has increased nearly 400,000 since 1823.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Madam. Sontag a clasp enriched with diamonds and torques.

The splendid library of illustrated works left by the late Mr. Jones (Translator of Froissard's Chronicles), will shortly be brought to the hammer.

A meeting has been held in Dublin for the purpose of establishing an Anti-Duelling Society.

A son of Mr. Charles Kemble, will, it is believed, appear next season at Covent Garden Theatre.

The number of pipes of port wine exported in 1823 was 23,578—of which 23,208 were brought to England—the whole of the rest of the civilized world consuming only about 300 pipes.

*Works in the Press, &c.*

Nearly ready for publication, a MEMOIR of His late Majesty George the Fourth, by the Rev. G. Croly, A.M.

The Templars, an Historical Novel, is on the eve of publication.

A Guide and Pocket Companion through Italy, containing a concise Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities of that classical and interesting Country; with a particular Description of the principal Cities; also, a correct List of Posts, Distances, Rates of Posting, Monies, Inns, Modes and Expenses of Living, Manners and Customs, Directions to Travellers, with Medical Advice to Invalids, Prescriptions, &c. &c. By W. C. Boyd. In 18mo.

Early in July will be published, the first Volume of "Sharpe's Library of the Belles Lettres."

Memoir of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of James Currie, M. D. F. R. S. of Liverpool. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, of the London Medical Society, &c. &c. Edited by his Son, William Wallace Currie. In 2 vols. 8vo. with a Portrait.

Select Works of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Withers. By Robert Southey, LL. D. Poet Laureate. 1 vol. 8vo. uniform with "Aikin's Poets."

A Treatise on the Nature and Cure of those Diseases, whether Acute or Chronic, which precede Change of Structure; with a view to the Preservation of Health, and particularly the Prevention of Organic Diseases. By A. P. W. Philip, M. D. F. R. S. L. and E. 1 vol. 8vo.

Obedience. By Mrs. Sherwood.

Matilda, a Poem, in Six Books. By H. Ingram, Author of the "Flower of Wye."

Attempts in Verse. By John Jones, an old Servant. With some Account of the Writer, and an Introductory Essay on the Lives and Works of Uneducated Poets. By Robert Southey.

History of Demonology and Witchcraft. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

Life and Times of Dante.

The Kirby Letters; or, a Family Tour from Yorkshire to Penzance. 2 vols. small 8vo.

The Lives of British Worthies. By Robert Southey. 6 vols. small 8vo.

Popular English Specimens of the Greek Dramatic Poets, with Introductory Essays and Explanatory Notes. 3 vols. post 8vo.

Conversations with Lord Byron on Religion, held in Cephalonia, a short time previous to his Death. By the late James Kennedy, M. D.

My Native Village; and other Pieces. By N. T. Carrington, Author of "Dartmoor."

The Life of Cervantes. By J. G. Lockhart, LL. B. Small 8vo.

A new Annual for 1831, intitled "The Humourist," from the pen of W. H. Harrison, Author of "Tales of a Physician," illustrated by 50 wood engravings from drawings of the late Mr. Rowlandson.

The Northern Tourist; or Stranger's Guide to the North and North-West of Ireland. By P. D. Hardy.

Six New Lectures on Painting. By the late Henry Fuseli.

Musical Memoirs, comprising an Account of the General State of Music in England, from the first Commemoration of Handel in 1784 to 1830, with Anecdotes, &c. By W. T. Parke, principle Oboist at Covent Garden for 40 years.

Personal Memoirs or Reminiscences of Men and Manners at Home and Abroad, during the last Half Century. By Pryce Lockart Gordon, Esq.

Travels to the Seat of War in the East, through Russia and the Crimea, in 1829. By J. E. Alexander, Sixteenth Lancers.

The Turf, a Novel. 2 vols.

Southennan, a Novel. By John Galt. 3 vols.

De La Orme, a Novel. By the Author of "Richelieu." 3 vols.

The Separation, a Novel. By the Author of "Flirtation." 3 vols.

## Melanges of the Month.

### *Varieties in High Life, &c.*

**HIS MAJESTY** has intimated an intention of holding a drawing-room in October next, previously to which he will have a series of levees.

The King is said to be in treaty for the purchase of Norris Castle, the seat of the late Lord Henry Seymour.

According to report, the coronation will not take place until the spring of 1831.

The King's next levee will be on Wednesday, the 4th of August.

The King and Queen, and several other members of the royal family, Ministers, &c. visited the Royal Academy, at Somerset House, on the 20th of July.

His Majesty has signified his intention of patronising and subscribing to every charity which his deceased brother supported. In fact, with the true feelings of a patriot king, he seems determined to win "golden opinions from all sorts of men."

The Princess of Hesse Homburg is expected on a visit to her royal relations in this country.

The Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria, are about to visit Great Malvern.

The proposed arrangements for the royal residence are said to be as follows:—the King and Queen proceed to Brighton about the middle of November—stay there till February—then return to town, and remain in St. James's palace till the end of May—and afterwards go to Windsor Castle for the summer months.

It is expected that the new London bridge will be opened by His Majesty, in person, next St. George's day.

Report states that the King means to throw open to the public the terrace of Windsor Castle—a spot from which may be contemplated many delightful views. It is expected, also, that £50,000 per annum will be expended on Windsor Castle for some years to come.

An opinion is generally prevalent, that the King will shortly visit all the principal seaports of the kingdom.

An eminently gratifying act of His Majesty's has been the spontaneous throwing open of a handsome entrance to St. James's Park from the bottom of Waterloo Place.

Rumour announces that the Earl of Mount Edgecombe is to be created a Marquess.

The King has conferred the honour of knighthood on the President of the Royal Academy—now Sir Martin Archer Shee.

It is said to be the intention of the Duke of Sussex, as Ranger of Windsor Great Park, to throw open every part to the public.

His Majesty has declared himself Captain General of the Honourable Artillery Company, vacant by the death of his late Majesty, who held that appointment ever since March, 1766.

Sir Robert Wilson has been restored to his station in the army, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General.

The King has sent a most gracious message to the President of the Royal Academy, inquiring in what way His Majesty can best promote the interests of the fine arts; and Sir M. A. Shee has

very properly laid the royal communication before the members of the Academy in Council.

Sir Sidney Smith has arrived in London from Paris, His Majesty having been pleased to appoint him Lieutenant General of the Marines.

The King of Wurtemberg, travelling *incognito*, under the title of Count De Teck, arrived in London from Boulogne on the 23d of July.

The following are amongst the new court appointments:—

*Lord Steward of the Household*:—Duke of Buckingham.

*Lord Chamberlain*:—Earl of Jersey.

*Vice Chamberlain*:—Earl of Belfast.

*Groom of the Stole*:—Marquess of Cholmondeley.

*Chamberlain to the Queen*:—Lord Howe.

*Master of the Horse*:—Earl of Errol.

*Mistress of the Robes*:—Duchess Dowager of Leeds.

*Equerries*:—Colonel Charles Fox, Colonel Macdonnel, Captain Usher, R.N.

*Ladies of the Bedchamber*:—Marchioness of Wellesley, Marchioness of Westmeath, Marchioness of Ely, Countess Mayo, Countess Brownlow, Countess Newburgh, Countess (Dowager) Ilchester, Lady Clinton.

*Women of the Bedchamber*:—Lady W. Russell, Lady Bedingfield, Lady Wood, Lady Gore, Lady Isabella Wemys, Mrs. Berkeley Paget, Mrs. Hope.

*Maids of Honour*:—Miss Eden, Miss De Roos, Miss Boyle, Miss Sneyd, Miss Johnstone Hope, Miss Mitchell, Miss Blake.

*Portrait Painter to their Majesties*:—Sir William Beechey.

*First Page to the Queen*:—Mr. Shoemack.

*Attorney-General to the Queen*:—Mr. John Williams.

*Solicitor-General to the Queen*:—Mr. Horne.

*Ranger of Windsor Great Park*:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

*Deputy-Ranger of Windsor Great Park*:—Sir William Fremantle.

*Private Secretary to the King*:—Sir Herbert Taylor.

*Keeper of the Privy Purse*:—Colonel Wheatley.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, of Hampton Court, has been appointed Sempstress to the Queen.

The Duke of Montrose has resigned the office of Lord Chamberlain.

His Majesty has nominated Colonel Fitzclarence to be Ranger of Bushy Park.

Lord St. Helens has resigned his office of one of the Lords in Waiting upon the King, and the Marquess of Hastings has been appointed to the vacancy.

Sir William Keppel has resigned the office of one of the Grooms in Waiting on His Majesty, and has been succeeded by Sir Hussey Vivian.

The King has reappointed Lord Maryborough Master of the Buck-hounds.

### *House of Brunswick.*

In 1165 the Elector of Cologne came to London to espouse the Princess Matilda, the King's

eldest daughter, as the proxy of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, a puissant, ambitious, and magnificent Prince, who was spoiled of his dominions by a decree of the imperial diet, in 1180, and who twice took refuge in England from the pursuit of his triumphant enemies. It is a remarkable circumstance, that his posterity, by this lady, who out of the vast dominions of their ancestor preserved only the duchies of Brunswick and Luneburg, after the lapse of near six hundred years, came back to the throne of a greater England than the empire of the Plantagenets, to be holden by a nobler tenure than that of birth. At the espousals the Earl of Leicester would not kiss the archbishop-elect, because he was excommunicated as an adherent of the anti-pope Octavian.—*Mackintosh's History of England.*

*Ambition and Love the Provinces of the Sexes.*

"Genius is a dangerous power. We dread to see woman possessed of it, as we should shudder for her wielding a thunderbolt." "You look on us as dependent; superiority shocks you." "Yet how we delight to kneel!"—"Stooping to conquer," said Theresa. "Woman's love is man's first blessing," said Fitz-Erne—"No woman can love that which she does not look up to: her love is the love of reverence. Would you have us then give or admire that quality, that perfection, in woman, which neutralizes the love she should bear us." "Sophistry," cried Theresa, holding up her hand. "'Tis thus," continued Fitz-Erne, "women of genius never love: they aspire but after fame and but affect it. Men have room in their hearts for ambition and for love—women's contain but the one."—*English at Home.*

*The Original Macheath.*

Tom Walker, as he was constantly called, (the so much celebrated original *Macheath* in the Beggar's Opera) was well known to Macklin, both on and off the stage. He was a young man, rather rising in the mediocre parts of comedy, when the following accident brought him out in *Macheath*. Quin was first designed for this part, who barely sang well enough to give a convivial song in company, which at that time was almost an indispensable claim on every performer; and on this account did not much relish the business: the high reputation of Gay, however, and the critical junto who supported him, made him drudge through two rehearsals. On the close of the last, Walker was observed humming some of the songs behind the scenes, in a tone and liveliness of manner which attracted all their notice. Quin laid hold of this circumstance to get rid of the part, and exclaimed,—“Ay, there's a man who is much more qualified to do you justice than I am.” Walker was called on to make the experiment; and Gay, who instantly saw the difference, accepted him as the hero of his piece.

*Lord Nelson.*

While Gooch was with Mr. Borrett, the attack upon Copenhagen took place, and on the return of Lord Nelson, the wounded were placed in the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth. Being

acquainted with some of the young surgeons, Gooch, though then but a boy, was not unfrequently at the hospital. “I was (he says in a letter written long afterwards) at the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, on the morning when Nelson, after the battle of Copenhagen (having sent the wounded before him) arrived at the roads, and landed on the jetty. The populace soon surrounded him, and the military were drawn up in the market-place ready to receive him, but making his way through the dust, the crowd, and the clamour, he went straight to the Hospital. I went round the wards with him, and was much interested in observing his demeanour to the sailors: he stopped at every bed, and to every man he had something kind and cheering to say; at length he stopped opposite a bed on which a sailor was lying, who had lost his right arm close to the shoulder joint, and the following short dialogue passed between them. Nelson—“Well, Jack, what's the matter with you?” Sailor—“Lost my right arm, your honour.” Nelson paused, looked down at his own empty sleeve, then at the sailor, and said, playfully, “Well, Jack, then you and I are spoiled for fishermen—cheer up, my brave fellow!” and he passed briskly on to the next bed; but these few words had a magical effect upon the poor fellow, for I saw his eyes sparkle with delight, as Nelson turned away and pursued his course through the wards.—*Lives of British Physicians.*

*Literary and Scientific Intelligence.*

At a recent sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Geoffrey Hilaire read a report on a bicephalous girl, which had been still born at Aulay, near St. Giron, very similar to Ritta Christina, who died lately in Paris. There were two separate hearts, &c.

The King of the Netherlands, with a view to improve the manufactures of the country, has founded a Royal School of Arts and Trade, at Brussels.

The Swedish Academy of Sciences has purchased one of the handsomest hotels at Stockholm for a Museum of Natural History.

A new road for carriages is making over Mount St. Gothard: 300 men are at work upon it night and day.

A statue of Copernicus is about to be placed in the square which fronts the palace of the Imperial Society of the Friends of the Sciences at Warsaw.

A very cheap and nutritious bread, called *pain animalisé*, has been produced at Paris, by the introduction of the gelatine of bones used in soups into bread from potatoe flour.

An inhabitant of Augerville, in France, has invented a diving-bell, which enables any one to remain an hour under water, and to execute the most difficult labours.

A Geological Society has been formed at Paris.

A college has been founded at Sidney, New South Wales, for the promotion of polite literature and the liberal arts. The first stone was laid by Francis Forbes, Chief Justice of New South Wales, on the 26th of January last.



*Works in the Press, &c.*

**The Anatomy of Society.** By Mr. St. John. By Mr. Dyce, the Dramatic Works of Robert Greene, uniform with his editions of Peele and Webster; also the Poems contained in his Prose Tracts; with an Account of the Author and his Writings.

By Major Leith Hay, a Narrative of the Peninsular Campaigns, extending over a period of nearly six years' service.

By Lord Nugent, Hampden's Character, Conduct, and Policy, as well as those of the Party with whom he acted.

An Historical Sketch of the Danmonii, or Ancient Inhabitants of Devonshire and Cornwall. By Joseph Chataway.

A new edition of the Bible, with Illustrations. By J. Martin, under the immediate patronage of the King.

**The Alexandrians, a Novel.**

**Le Keepsake François,** with engravings.

By Lady Morgan, France in 1829, 30.

By the Author of Highways and Byways, **The Heiress of Bruges,** the first of a series of novels, illustrative of the history of Holland and Flanders.

**Conversations of James Northcote, Esq., R.A.** By W. Hazlitt, Esq., 1 vol. small 8vo.

**A Journey over Land to India.** By Mrs. Colonel Elwood. 2 vols. 8vo., with plates.

**The Midsummer Medley for 1830; a Series of Comic Tales and Sketches.** By the Author of Bramletye House. 2 vols. small 8vo.

**The Persian Adventurer; a Sequel to the Kuzzilbash.** By J. B. Frazer, Esq. 3 vols.

**Private Correspondence of Sir Thomas Munro,** forming a Supplement to his Memoirs. Edited by the Rev. G. R. Gleig. 1 vol. 8vo.

**Maxwell; a Story of the Middle Ranks.** By the Author of Sayings and Doings. 3 vols.

**The Revolt of the Angels, and the Fall from Paradise; an Epic Drama.** By Edmund Reade, Esq., Author of Cain the Wanderer, &c. 8vo.

**Wedded Life in the Upper Ranks; a Novel.** 2 vols.

**Frescati; or, Scenes in Paris.** 3 vols.

**Stories of American Life.** By American Writers, edited by Mary Russel Mitford. 3 vols.

**Clarence; a Tale of our own Times.**

**Retrospections of the Stage.** By the late Mr. J. Bernard, Manager of the American Theatres, and formerly Secretary to the Beef-Steak Club. Edited by his Son, W. Baile Bernard. 2 vols. post 8vo.

**The Turf; a Satirical Novel.** 2 vols.

**Mothers and Daughters, a Tale of the Year 1830.** 3 vols.

**Russell; or, the Reign of Fashion.** By the Author of a Winter in London, &c. 3 vols.

## BIRTHS.—MARRIAGES.—DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**OF SONS.**—The lady of Colonel Hugh Baillie.—The lady of the Rev. Martin Stapleton.—The lady of Mr. Serjeant Jones.—The lady of Charles Calvert, Esq., M.P.—The lady of Sir Charles Malcolm.—The lady of the Hon. Edward Stafford Jerningham.—The Lady Jemima Wykeham Martin (still born.)—Lady Blantyre (twins.)—The lady of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P.—The lady of Lieut. Colonel Todd.—The lady of Sir W. F. Elliot, Bart.—The lady of W. Markham, Esq.

**OF DAUGHTERS.**—The Hon. Mrs. Neville.—The lady of Sir Niel Menzies, Bart.—The Countess Gower.—Lady Hunter Blair.—The Hon. Mrs. Stanley.—The lady of R. C. Nisbet, Esq.

## MARRIAGES.

At West Ham, Capt. Alexander M'Neill, eldest son of John M'Neill, Esq., of Collonsay, Argyshire, to Anne Elizabeth, fourth daughter of John Carstairs, Esq., of Stratford Green, Essex.

At Aberford, Yorkshire, H. L. Wickham, Esq., only son of the Right Hon. W. Wickham, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late W. Markham, Esq., of Becca Hall, Yorkshire.

At Richmond, the Rev. C. E. Kennaway, second son of Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., of Escot, Devon, to Emma, fourth daughter of the Hon. and the Rev. G. T. Noel.

At York, Captain G. E. Watts, R.N., of

Langton Grange, Durham, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. R. Foulis, Esq., of Buckton and Hislerton, Yorkshire.

Robert, fourth son of the late G. Norman, Esq., of Bromley, Kent, to Emily, youngest daughter of J. Martin, Esq., M.P.

Sir H. Durrant, Bart., of Scottow Hall, Norfolk, to Agnes, youngest daughter of R. Marsham, Esq., of Stratton Strawless, Norfolk.

E. Wilson, Esq., eldest son of C. Wilson, Esq., of Ragmaden Park, Westmorland, to Anne Clementina, only daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. S. Beckwith, K.C.B.

At Arlington, H. A. S. Willet, Esq., of Tapeley House, Devon, to Margaret Caroline, daughter of the late Colonel Chichester, of Arlington Court, Devon.

At the Hague, Captain G. J. Hay, R.N., second son of General Hay, Lieutenant Governor of Edinburgh Castle, to Georgiana Middleton Whiteford, fourth daughter of Sir J. R. Whiteford.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, H. Tuffnell, Esq., to Anne Augusta Wilmot Horton, daughter of the Right Hon. R. W. Horton.

At Florence, the Hon. F. J. Stapleton, youngest son of the Right Hon. Lord le Despenser, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Sir G. Ayrie, K.G.H.

Commissary General Sir Gabriel Wood, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late General Fanning.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, A. W. Wyndham, of the Scotch Greys, second son of W. Wyndham, Esq., of Denton Park, Wilts,

## Melanges of the Month.

### *Varieties in High Life, &c.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his son, Prince George, accompanied by the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, arrived in England on the 9th of August, and immediately proceeded with their suite to Cambridge House, Piccadilly.

His Royal Highness Prince Augustus of Prussia arrived in London on the 7th of August; and, on the same day, His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Prussia left England for Ostend.

The following Irish Bishops will have seats in the House of Lords during the next session of Parliament: the Archbishop of Cashel, Bishops of Down, Elphin, and Waterford.

An engraving has been published in Paris, representing Charles X. in the character of a mendicant, holding out a cocked hat, to which is attached a white cockade, and saying "Take pity on a poor blind man!"

The Duke of Bordeaux is now styled "Sire," and "Majesty," in the royal family, and the little court which accompanies it.

The Dukes of Chartres and Nemours, the eldest sons of the new King of the French, have been nominated to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Legend of Honour.

The Duke of Buccleugh has received an accession of £370,000 to his fortune, by a decision of the Court of Chancery, which assigns him, as residuary legatee of the Duke of Queensberry, the accumulations of the personal estates of that nobleman after principal and interest of the legacies have been paid.

An Italian company is to perform at the Hague during the rejoicings for the marriage of the Princess Marianne: Laurent is to be the manager.

Sir Robert Ker Porter, H. M. Consul General to Caraccas, arrived at La Guayra, on the 7th of June.

Mr. Davies Gilbert is expected to retire from the Presidency of the Royal Society, and to be succeeded by the Duke of Sussex.

Charles X. is said to have left debts to the amount of 45,000,000 francs; the Dauphin, 4,000,000; and the Duchess de Berri, 6,000,000.

The Queen of France, daughter to the late, and sister to the present King of Naples, is described as a person of most amiable and endearing manners.

The area in the centre of Carlton Terrace is to be occupied by a column of Scotch granite, similar in its proportions to the column of Trajan, of which the pedestal will be elevated so that the base of the pillar may be visible on the parade at the Horse Guards. This noble trophy will be erected to the memory of the soldier's friend—the late Duke of York.

The widow of the late Bishop Heber has married a Greek Count, who is, or was,

Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands.

### *Wardrobe of George the Fourth.*

The wardrobe of the late King has been sold at the ware-rooms of the King's cabinet-maker, in Mount Street. The present King presented it to three of the pages of the late monarch. It required three waggons to transport it from Windsor to London; and the value of the gift is estimated at not much less than £15,000.

### *Philip the First.*

There have been already six Philips among the Kings of France: the last was the founder of the dynasty of Valois, and grandson of Philip the Third. But it is to be noticed, that all these were Kings of France—"Rois de la France:" in the election of the present King, the title has been changed—he is King of the French—"Roi des Français;" and in this point of view the first of his name.

### *Victory of the Three Days.*

The total number of killed and wounded during the days of emancipation, the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, amounts to 7,000 or 8,000, as many citizens of Paris as of the royal army. As they fought very close, and in many instances hand to hand, the wounds are generally very severe; and contrary to the usual results of battles, the number of the dead is more than that of the wounded. —*Messages des Chambres.*

### *French Commemoration Medal.*

A bronze medal has been struck at the mint at Paris, to commemorate the three great days in July, and is on sale there for the benefit of the wounded and widows' fund. It represents on one side, France weeping over a tomb, crowned by Liberty, and bears this inscription:—

"A la Mémoire des Français morts pour la Liberté  
les 27, 28, et 29 Juillet, 1830."

On the reverse are the following lines, by M. Casimir Delavigne:—

"France! dis-moi leurs noms: Je n'en vois point  
paraître  
Sur ce funebre monument!"  
"Ils ont vaincu si promptement  
Que j'étais libre avant de les connaître.""

### *The Duchess D'Angoulême.*

Notwithstanding her strength of mind, assuming at times even a masculine character, this unfortunate Princess has generally been regarded as of a superstitious turn. A singular, and very curious statement has recently appeared respecting her. It is said that when Louis XVIII. commended her

• France! tell me their names! Upon this trophied  
stone  
Men should their titles read."  
"They conquered with such speed  
That I was free before their names were known."

bravery in haranguing the troops at Bordeaux, during the eventful "hundred days," and questioned her as to what were her feelings when she placed her life in such imminent peril, she replied—"Fear, Sire, had no part with them. I was not yet *alone*; and your Majesty will remember that *I can die only in the month so fatal to others of my family.*"—This remarkable reply had as remarkable an origin. Amongst others who were ever welcome at Hartwell during the period that Louis XVIII. sojourned there, was the Baron de Rolle. One day in particular, on visiting his royal friend, he was full of the fame of a certain Swedish astrologer, Mr. Thorwaldsen—a man shrewdly suspected of being a spy in the pay of the French. However, by numerous extraordinary representations, he had fully succeeded in convincing the credulous Baron of the truth and infallibility of his skill, with reference to the future as well as to the past. The Baron's narrative procured for the astrologer a still more illustrious visitant. The Duchess d'Angoulême resolved to wait on him. In order to try his powers, real or imaginary, to the utmost, she was disguised in the dress of an English artizan; and remained during the whole interview veiled and silent. Her companion presented him with the date of the Duchess's birth, to the precise year, hour, and minute.—"Ah!" said he, after a pause of some length—"the tennis-ball of fortune! A wife, yet not a mother. Always near a throne, yet doomed never to ascend it. The daughter of kings, yet much more truly the daughter of misfortune. I see before you restoration to the country and palace of your fathers; then an agonizing interval of flight and degradation. Again the banners of royalty wave over you, and you advance a step nearer to a crown. But all is finally overcast, in the gloom of deposition, flight, and exile. You will live to be *alone*. Your last determination will be that of closing your days in a convent—it will be frustrated by death. Dread the month of *August*; for it will be one to you of the most unlooked-for mortification and vicissitude. Welcome that of *January*, for it will dismiss you, *though by the hand of violence*, to your repose, and your reward!"

#### *The Prince de Polignac.*

This nobleman (ex prime-minister of France) is a younger brother of the late Duke de Polignac, and was born in 1780. Like his brother, he early emigrated from France, and resided first in Russia, and then in England, in which latter country he was aide-de-camp to the Count d'Artois. In 1806, he, with the Duke, then Count Armand de Polignac, and General Georges, went over to Paris, to plot against the government of Napoleon. They were immediately detected. Georges suffered death; Armand was condemned to the same punishment, and Count Julius to imprisonment. At the time of trial, the brothers gave a remarkable proof of fraternal affection. Armand pleaded that mercy ought to be extended to his

brother who was young, and whom he had led into the danger; while Julius entreated the judges to spare Armand, and to accept his own life as a sacrifice. "I," exclaimed Julius, "am an insulated being; without fortune, without a station in society, I have nothing to lose; my brother is married. Do not give to despair a virtuous woman; and if you do not save my brother, at least let me share his fate." Napoleon commuted the sentence of Armand into confinement, and he remained six years in various prisons.

The father of this prince emigrated at the beginning of the Revolution, and resided for some time at Radstadt. On the birth-day of his son Julius, when he had attained his tenth year, he invited all his companions in misfortune, and some other friends, and shewed them into a room, where, upon a table, a crucifix and two lighted candles had been placed. He then ordered young Julius to approach the table, and, in imitation of Amilcar (Hannibal's father) bound him by an oath, that he would always oppose the French Revolution, and the principles to which it had given birth. This solemn act seems to have powerfully worked upon the mind of the young nobleman, and may explain, in some measure, his detestation of "liberal" ideas.

#### *The New French Court.*

It is said that there are to be no longer any lords in waiting, as under the *ancient regime*—no formal introductions, except four times a year, when the King will hold a great court, and receive, with every possible form, the diplomatic body, the chiefs of the army and magistracy, the peers and the deputies—no ceremony except such as might be used by the first gentleman in France—no requirements in point of dress, vestibules, and ante-chambers! The new King is not only to conduct himself in every respect as a private gentleman; but even what may be considered the private property of the crown, is to be as free as the air they breathe to his subjects. The grand master of the stag-hounds is to be dismissed—the stag-hound establishment to be broken up, and the royal chases to be let by auction for the benefit of the state.

#### *The Royal Wonders.*

Two miracles at once! Compell'd by fate,  
His tarnish'd throne the Bourbon doth vacate;  
While English William—a diviner thing,  
Of his free pleasure hath put off *the king*.  
The forms of distant old respect lets pass,  
And melts his crown into the common mass.  
Health to fair France, and fine regeneration!  
But England's is the nobler abdication.

Charles Lamb.

#### *The Orleans-Bourbon Branch.*

Louis XIII., King of France, was a son of Henry IV., and had two sons, the one of whom ascended the throne as Louis XIV., and the other never got beyond the rank of "Monsieur" (the title given to the King's

eldest brother): he was the father of the execrable Duke of Orleans (Regent during Louis XV.'s minority) of whom Louis Philippe I. is the fourth descendant. The lilies, though borne equally by the younger and elder branches of the Bourbon race, are not a peculiar escutcheon of that dynasty. The crown and mantle of the French sovereigns have been decorated with this symbol ever since the time of Louis the Young, who reigned in the twelfth century. The quantity of lilies borne on the royal shield, &c., was arbitrary and undefined, until Charles VI. reduced them to three, in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

#### Old Wine.

Pryse Gordon, in his memoirs, states that "some of the Portugal wines of the vintage 1775, were not ripe until twenty years, when they became very fine. Mr. Mumm, a celebrated wine-merchant at Frankfort, told the writer, that in general the wines of the Rhine were in their perfection within twenty years, and that they afterwards degenerated; at the same time confessing that it was not his interest to give such an opinion, as Englishmen preferred hock, rather on account of its age than its quality. The vintage of 1811 was, at seven years old, preferable to any batch he had in his cellar, and bore a higher price in the market; its *bouquet* being particularly delicious. At Frankfort a wine-merchant demanded for hock of 1727 fifty-five guineas a dozen, and had found more than one amateur at the extravagant price.

#### Taxation.

The following is said to be a correct view of the relative taxation of the principal European states:—

	Per head.		
	£.	s.	d.
England.....—	3	0	5
France .....	1	6	8
The Netherlands.....	1	2	6
Sweden .....	0	16	3
Hesse Darmstadt.....	0	12	2½
Prussia .....	0	12	1
Hesse Cassel.....	0	12	0
Saxony ..—.....	0	11	3
Sardinia .....	0	11	2
Denmark .....	0	10	4
Baden.....	0	10	9
Brunswick.....	0	10	0
Spain .....	0	9	0
Hanover .....	0	8	9
Tuscany.....	0	8	8
Naples .....	0	8	8
Bavaria .....	0	8	7½
Wurtemberg .....	0	8	1½
Austria .....	0	6	7½
Norway .....	0	6	6
Poland .....	0	4	8
Russia .....	0	4	7
Roman States .....	0	4	4
Mecklin Schwerin .....	0	3	5

#### Love of Music in Bohemia and Germany.

A miller in the hamlet Beraun, in Bohemia, bequeathed, some years ago, his whole

fortune, amounting to seventeen thousand florins, for the foundation of a conservatory of music. On the day of installation, eighty country musicians executed Mozart's *Requiem* and Palestrino's *Miserere*, in a masterly style. Last year, Haydn's oratorio, *The Creation*, was performed by *Dilettanti*, at Keppenheim, a small country town in the Grand Duchy of Darmstadt. The 6th of last June the annual musical festival took place at Spire, where four hundred and forty artists executed Schneider's *Last Judgment* with great precision and applause.

#### Esprit de la Politesse.

The following compliment was lately paid by a Parisian dentist to a lady. He had made several ineffectual attempts to draw out her decayed tooth, and finding at last that he must give it up, he apologised by saying, "The fact is, Madame, it is impossible for any thing bad to come from your mouth."

#### Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

His Majesty, William IV., has been graciously pleased to communicate to the committee of the King's College, that it should be placed under his immediate protection and patronage.

The new coinage will amount to £6,000,000. sterling of gold, and £120,000. sterling of silver. Chantrey is preparing a bust of the King, which will be the model for the die-maker.

A weekly publication, under the name of *La Gazette Littéraire*, on the plan of the London Literary Gazette, has been regularly published in Paris for the last eight months.

An attempt is making to introduce the camel into the south of France.

As a substitute for the Peruvian bark, the bark of the willow—said to be more efficacious—is at this time in great repute in France.

The French government has resolved to erect a rostral column, surmounted by a pharos, in the Roan of Toulon, to commemorate the national triumph at Algiers, of the cannon taken at which place it is to be formed.

A company for the production of silk in Sweden, has been established at Stockholm.

A hank of silk, produced by a single worm, was lately reeled in the presence of several gentlemen, in Bolton, which was 365 yards in length, and on being weighed, was found to be of the texture of 1,500 hanks in the pound. A single pound of this silk would reach 716 miles. The worm was only seven days in spinning the hank, consequently it produced at the rate of fifty-two yards per diem.

Official orders have been given for a general jubilee to be held throughout the Swedish dominions, on the 28th of November next, in celebration of the first introduction of Christianity into that country.

Gold has been discovered in Georgia and the Cherokee territory. It is found in small pieces and fine grains, and sometimes in smooth cubes, weighing nearly 150 dwts. The stratum in which it lies is of granite

stone and sand, one or two feet thick, resting on slate, very near the surface.

The produce of gold from the Oural mines in Russia for the first half-year of 1829 was 4,688 lbs. of gold, and 1,041½ of platina. The value of the gold alone for the year is about £650,000.

The cultivation of every description of American tobacco has been lately carried on in Russia with great success.

In Independent Poland, with a population of 107,934, the number of journals published is five; in Russian Poland, with a population of 15,377,389, thirty-nine; in Prussian Poland, with a population of 1,984,124, one; and in Austrian Poland, with a population of 4,226,969, four; being forty-nine journals for a population of 21,696,416; or, on the average, one journal for 442,784 persons.

In 1819 there were 516 presses in Prussia; in 1822, 580; and in 1825, 693. Of periodical publications of various kinds there were 300 at the end of the year 1827.

The use of salt in the food of horses, is becoming general in the Netherlands.

M. Lichental, a piano-forte maker, in Ghent, has invented a new instrument, called *piano-viole*, in which, with all the execution of the piano-forte, the sounds of the violoncello may be obtained with the same degree of continuity.

A zoological society, similar to that of London, has been commenced in Dublin.

Dr. C. F. Wurm, at Hamburg, has commenced publishing a new German periodical in imitation of the *London Literary Gazette*, limiting himself to German literature and manners.

Moore's Almanack, in its astrological predictions for the summer quarter of the present year, has made a happy hit. "We may expect to hear of some eminent mutations, state meetings, conventions, and changes in the municipal laws of some *neighbouring nations*, which will be effected with much heat and vigour, and some crowned heads will be greatly distressed."

Four large paintings, representing scenes of the Revolution of 1830, have been ordered by the city of Paris; the painters, Delaroché, Sceffer, Schnetz, and Stuben.

The King has presented to the Zoological Society the whole of the collection of birds and beasts which belonged to the late King, amounting in number to 150.

The directors of the Encyclopædian Review, in Paris, seem to preserve the peace of science perfectly unmolested around their sanctuary of arts and literature in the Rue d'Odeon; for amidst all the recent political disturbances there, we find, from a traveller of distinction lately returned from that eventful city, that these sages continue prosecuting their literary labours, as perseveringly and quietly as though their cells were in the deserts of Nubia. Besides their regular preparations for the great work justly celebrated over Europe, they are employed in a sort of compendium of it, highly useful, from its abbreviated form, and not less level to the clear apprehension of the intelligent reader,

than necessary to all. It is entitled *A Decennial Table of the Encyclopædian Review, or General Repository of Subjects contained in the first forty volumes of that Review, from A.D. 1819 to 1828 inclusive*. This will constitute a complete and regular table of all the matter contained in the work during that time. Facts, opinions, inventions, discoveries, &c. &c., will be classed under the general indication of the countries and sciences to which they belong. Works, analysed or mentioned in the Review, will be placed in one table, either under the particular heads of the subjects they treat of, or under the names of the authors, editors, &c., whose labours are noticed in the Review. By this arrangement, if judiciously accomplished, the reader will have under his eye at once, an entire picture of the moral, philosophical, scientific, literary, and productive statistics, not only of France, but of all European countries, up to January, 1829. In the higher seminaries of education, too, it would serve as a valuable book of reference.—The work, it appears, is to form two volumes octavo, containing about 1,000 pages, in double columns. It is to be published by subscription; and as no money is required in advance, an ingenious expedient has been resorted to, to ensure payment from the subscribers, when the work is published. It too frequently happens, even in our own country, that subscribers forget ever having given their names to valuable works, or are, nobody knows where, when they are ready for delivery. For the advantage, therefore, of those who may in future adopt this mode of publication, we subjoin the substance of a note, proposed by the French publishers to be duly signed and sent to them from each person who subscribes:—

I the undersigned —, living at —, declare myself a subscriber for a copy (or copies) of the *Decennial Table*, &c., in two vols. 8vo., of about 1,000 pages, at the price of fifteen francs for the two. The said sum to be paid on receiving the two volumes, at the office, &c., in Paris.

#### *Works in the Press, &c.*

The eighth volume of Dr. Lingard's *History of England*.

The *Sonnets of Shakspeare and of Milton*.

By Susanna Strickland, with whose poetic genius the readers of *LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE* are well acquainted, a volume entitled *Enthusiasm, and other Poems*; to be dedicated, by permission, to James Montgomery, Esq.

The *Natural History of Poisons*. By John Murray, F.L.S., &c.

A *History of the County Palatine of Lancaster*. By Edward Baines, Esq.

*Anecdotes of Birds*, by Mrs. S. C. Hall.

*Views in India*, from Sketches by Captain R. Elliot, R.N.

*Bombastes Furioso*, as performed; with eight Designs by George Cruikshank.

*Tales of the Cyclades, and other Poems*. By H. J. Bradfield, Author of the *Athenaid*.



## Melanges of the Month.

### Varieties in High Life, &c.

THE Lord Chancellor has taken the centre house on the south side of Belgrave Square.

The King has appointed Captain George Seymour, of the navy, C. B., to be Gentleman and Master of the Robes to his Majesty, in the room of Sir C. M. Pole, G. C. B., deceased.

The King has appointed Mr. Brummel Consul at Caen, in pursuance, it is said, of his late Majesty's expressed wish to serve that gentleman on the first favourable occasion.

A Paris paper states, that the hunting expenses of the ex-King of France, including the salaries of the Master of the Hounds, and the huntsmen, groomers, &c., were 695,957 francs per annum. Thus, during the reign of Charles X., which lasted five years, the country paid 3,500,000 francs, (£140,000,) merely for the pleasures of the chase.

Amongst marriages understood to be on the tapis, are those of Mr. Lyster, the author of "*Granby*," with the beautiful Miss Villiers; and Mr. Tisdale, son of the Countess of Charleville, with the third daughter of Christopher Tower, Esq., of Weald Hall, Essex.

Lord Stair has purchased the lease of the mansion formerly occupied by the Marquess of Hertford, in Seymour Place.

Baron Cuvier is on a visit at the palace of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The celebrated prophet, Matthew Landsberg, says, in his almanack for the present year (1830), "In the month of October, the remains of a renowned warrior, which lie interred beneath a foreign soil, will be dug up and removed elsewhere!"

### New French Coinage.

The new French money is to bear the head of the new sovereign, surrounded by the legend, "*Louis Philippe I. King of the French*." The reverse will present a crown formed of a branch of olive and laurel, in the interior of which the date of the year and value of the piece will be inscribed.

### Lost Jewels.

It appears that the Paris mob were not so immaculate on the memorable "three days," as they have hitherto been represented. A Paris paper states, that the police are making diligent search after the following objects, which were lost on the 29th of July, and are the property of the Duke of Angoulême:—1. A Collar of the Order of the Holy Ghost (gold and enamel).—2. A Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece (gold and enamel).—3. Decorations and Orders from several Powers (gold and precious stones).—4. Several valuable arms, presented to the Prince by various Powers.—5. Watches and boxes with cyphers and

paintings.—6. A large chest of plate, with the Prince's arms.—7. A breakfast service of silver gilt.—8. A Peer's robes, with the mantle embroidered with gold.—9. A Grand Admiral's uniform, embroidered with gold.—10. Several Decorations of the Orders of St. Louis, and of the Legend of Honour (gold and silver.) The same paper states, that the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême have transmitted full powers to Paris for the sale of all their private property in France.

### Instantaneous Light.

The usual mode of placing asbestos in the bottles for instantaneous light is both costly and inconvenient. Spun glass is much better calculated for the purpose of holding the acid which the bottle contains. If then we wish to form the apparatus, it may be done very cheaply by putting a little of the spun glass in a bottle, and pouring on about a teaspoonful of strong sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol. In this the matches, which are sold for threepence per hundred, are immersed, and ignition immediately succeeds. It may be proper to add, that the oil of vitriol retailed at the oil-shops will not answer the purpose: it must be the chemists' concentrated acid.

### Party Titles.

Two factions, for nearly two centuries, divided and agitated the whole population of Holland and Zealand. One bore the title of *Hoeks* (fishing-hooks); the other was called *Kaabeljaures* (cod-fish). The origin of these burlesque denominations, was a dispute between two parties at a feast, as to whether the cod-fish took the hook, or the hook the cod-fish? This apparently frivolous dispute was made the pretext for a serious quarrel; and the partisans of the nobles and those of the towns ranged themselves at either side, and assumed different badges of distinction. The *Hoeks*, partisans of the towns, wore red caps: the *Kaabeljaures* wore grey ones. In Jacqueline's quarrel with Philip of Burgundy, she was supported by the former; and it was not till the year 1492 that the extinction of that popular and turbulent faction struck a final blow to the dissensions of both.—*Grattan's Netherlands*.

### Elixir de Garus.

The following recipe for making Elixir de Garus, which has such reputation in France for the cure of coughs and colds, is given in the *Journal des Connoissances Nouvelles*. Saffron 8 drachms, cinnamon 6, cloves 3, nutmegs 1, aloes 1, myrrh 1, alcohol at 32 deg., 10 pints. Let these be well steeped for four days, and then distilled in a vessel placed in boiling water, and the liquid rectified, adding a quart of water. Then take 4 ounces of Canadian capillaire and 8 pounds of water,

and let them infuse for four and twenty hours; strain and add 12 pounds of white sugar, and 1 of orange-flower water. Let the sugar melt in cold water, put in the alcohol, with 2 drachms of saffron; and after remaining ten days, filter it, when it will be fit for use.

### Genius.

Genius of every kind belongs to some innate temperament; it does not necessarily imply a particular bent, because that may possibly be the effect of circumstances; but without question, the peculiar quality is inborn and particular to the individual. All hear and see much alike; but there is an indefinable though wide difference between the ear of a musician, or the eye of a painter, compared with the hearing and seeing organs of ordinary men; and it is in something like that difference in which genius consists. Genius is, however, an ingredient of mind more easily described by its effects than by its qualities. It is as the fragrance, independent of the freshness and complexion of the rose; as the light on the cloud; as the bloom on the cheek of beauty, of which the possessor is unconscious until this charm has been seen by its influence on others; it is the internal golden flame of the opal; a something that may be extracted from the thing in which it appears, without changing the quality of its substance, its form, or its affinities.—*Gall's Byron.*

### A Royal Favourite.

The favourite valet de chambre of the King of Spain died lately—of apoplexy, it is said, but rumour also assigns his death to his own hand, in a fit of vexation, in consequence of the following incident. The King and Queen being engaged in a game of chess together, Ferdinand rose from the table for the purpose of quitting the room for a few minutes, and desired his favourite, Meras, who was present, to continue the game with her majesty. To this the Queen objected in the most lively and pointed terms, referring to the offensive impropriety of a common "domestic" being placed on such terms of familiarity with the wife of his master; and she invited the Count de Transtamare (the only other person present) to continue the game in the absence of the King. Meras immediately retired, and was the next morning but one found dead.

### Pope Pius VI.

He was any thing but a bigot, and had many amiable qualities. When he was a prisoner at Valence, orders were given to the military commander, Colonel M., of the most rigorous character. The colonel softened them down to the utmost of his power, short of positive neglect of duty and disobedience. Of this generous conduct the Pope was duly sensible; but almost afraid of noticing it, lest he should commit his benefactor. The night before he died, however, he sent for this officer, and presenting him with a superb silver gilt cup (rescued from the papal

treasury), he begged of him to accept it, as a memorial of the donor's gratitude and esteem. Col. M., from whom I had the anecdote, felt a conscientious hesitation at accepting so valuable a present from his illustrious prisoner, and after expressing his thanks, declined it, on the plea of religion. "Perhaps your Holiness," he said, "is not aware that you are making this valuable and almost consecrated present to a heretic. I am of the church of Geneva?"—"What has that to do with it?" said the Pope, with a flash of animation. Then after closing his heavy eyes, he added in a tone of exhaustion, but with solemnity, "are we not all the children of the same Father?"—*Lady Morgan's France.*

### An Irish Manager.

Jemmy Whitely was not particular, in poor communities, as to whether he received the public support in money or in "kind." He would take meat, fowl, vegetables, &c., value them by scales, &c., and pass in the owner and friends for as many admissions as they amounted to. Thus his treasury very often, on a Saturday, resembled a butcher's warehouse rather than a banker's. At a village on the coast the inhabitants brought him nothing but fish; but as the company could not subsist without its concomitants, bread, potatoes, and spirits, a general appeal was made to his stomach and sympathies, and some alteration in the terms of admission required. Jemmy accordingly, after admitting nineteen persons, one evening, for a shad a-piece, stopped the twentieth, and said—"I beg your pardon, my darling—I am extremely sorry to refuse you; but if we ate any more fish, by the powers, we shall all be turned into mermaids!"—*Bernard's Retrospections of the Stage.*

### Macklin's Daughter.

At Needham I became acquainted with Miss Macklin, the actress, who had retreated to this little haven from the troubled element of public life, to live upon the income she had acquired by her professional labours. She was an admirable reader (with a true Shakspearian attachment), and her voice and figure led me to perceive some of the grounds upon which she had founded her popularity. She was not at this time on good terms with her father, which was owing to a domestic occurrence; but their original disagreements, as she informed me, grew out of a reading in Portia—she always said that "mercy was mightiest in the mightiest," but he maintaining it was "mightiest in the mightiest," shewed her no mercy, but instantly renounced her.—*Bernard's Retrospections of the Stage.*

### Potatoe Cheese.

In many parts of Saxony, cheese is made in the following manner from potatoes:—Take the best potatoes and boil them; when cold, beat them in a mortar into a pulp, adding a pint of sour milk to 5 pounds of pota-

toes; keep the mass covered for three or four days, and then beat it again; make it into small cheeses, which are to be placed in baskets, to let the superfluous moisture escape. Dry them in the shade, and then pile them on each other for fifteen days; after which they may be put away in any manner in a dry place. They have a very pleasant flavour, and will keep good for years, improving with age.

#### *Literary and Scientific Intelligence.*

By an ordonnance of the King of the French, the Pantheon at Paris has been restored to its former destination, and the inscription, "AUX GRANDS HOMMES LA PATRIE RECONNOISSANTE," is to be re-established on the pediment. The busts of Foy and Manuel have already been placed in it with great ceremony. The remains of Voltaire and Rousseau have also been again deposited in the Pantheon.

A bronze medal has been struck at Paris, bearing on one side, "The French People to the English Nation. Paris, 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, 1830;" and on the other, emblems of liberty, with the words, "Peace and Liberty—all mankind are brothers."

At a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. Navier read a paper in refutation of a work by M. Chabrier on aerial travelling. M. Navier proves, by inquiries and experiments, as to the motion of birds in the air, that if a man were able to put together at once, all the physical power which he has in eight hours, it would not be sufficient to support him with any mechanical apparatus, in the air, for five minutes.

The *Furet de Londres* says—"There was consumed in England last year twenty four million (!) gallons of gin. An amateur has calculated that had this immense quantity of liquor escaped from the barrels, it would have formed a river a yard deep, twenty yards wide, and five miles in length."

M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, lately exhibited to the Paris Academy of Sciences, a child two months old, in perfect health, which has four legs.

#### *Works in the Press, &c.*

Amongst the Annuals which are to put forth their blossoms early in the ensuing month, The Winter's Wreath, as we find from an inspection of its plates, will be more splendid than ever. To prove the justness of our remark, we have this month the pleasure of presenting the readers of *LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE* with a beautiful and highly finished specimen of these gems. In the list of contributors to The Winter's Wreath, we find the names of most of our old favourites.

Another new Annual, entitled The Remembrance, under the editorship of T. Roscoe, is announced.

The Churchyard Lyrist, consisting of 500 original Inscriptions for Tombs.

Destiny, by the Author of Marriage.

Mr. Atherstone announces The Sea Kings in England, a romance of the time of Alfred.

By Captain Basil Hall, Voyages and Travels in various parts of the World; in three small volumes, for young persons.

The Philosophy of Sleep, by Mr. Macnish.

A Gaelic Song Book, by Mr. Munro, of Cardel.

The Book of Private Prayer, compiled for the use of Members of the United Church of England and Ireland.

A Poem on the French Revolution of 1830, by Thomas Haynes Bayly, Esq.; illustrated by woodcuts from designs by George Cruikshank.

The British Herald, or Cabinet of Armorial Bearings of the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, from the earliest period; with a History of Heraldry, by Thomas Robson.

A Manual of Prayers, in every language, for Every Day in the Week, by the Rev. J. Topham.

The Poetical Works of the late Dr. F. Sayers, and Life, by W. Taylor, of Norwich.

A novel, called Basil Barrington and his Friends.

By Sir William Jardine, author of "Illustrations of Ornithology," an edition of Wilson's American Ornithology, with the continuation by C. Lucien Buonaparte.

By Mr. Boaden, in 2 vols., 8vo., the Memoirs of Mrs. Jordan.

The Romantic Annals of France, from the time of Charlemagne to the reign of Louis XIV. inclusive, will form the new series of "The Romance of History," by Leitch Ritchie.

Chartley, the Fatalist, a Novel.

The Sixth Part of The Family Cabinet Atlas, will contain, besides other plates, a Map of the Netherlands.

By the Rev. Mr. Evans, a volume on the formation and character of a Christian Family, entitled "The Rectory of Valehead."

"The Arrow and the Rose," with other Poems, by William Kennedy, Author of "Fitful Fancies," &c.

By Robert Dawson, Esq., late chief agent of the Australian Agricultural Company, a volume on Australia and Emigration.

Lays from the East. A collection of Poems, by Capt. Calder Campbell, of the Madras Army.

Mr. Logan's work on the Celtic Manners of the Highlands, and Highlanders, and on the National Peculiarities of Scotland, is nearly ready.

Friendship's Offering for 1831, will appear at the usual period, in an improved style of elegant binding, &c.—also, a Comic Offering, illustrated by comic designs, the whole under the superintendence of Miss L. H. Sheridan, and intended for Ladies.

By Mrs. J. S. Prowse, a volume of Miscellaneous Poems.

A Popular Treatise on The Nature and Cure of Consumption; by James Kennedy, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

## Melanges of the Month.

### Varieties in High Life, &c.

A new club—The English and Foreign Union Club—is about to be opened at Hertford House, in Piccadilly, under very high patronage. It is proposed to receive the Members of the two Houses of Parliament, the Foreign Ministers, Naval, Military, and Literary men.

Report states, that Lord Chesterfield will shortly marry the beautiful Miss Forester, daughter of Lord Forester, and niece to the Duke of Rutland.

Almost immediately after his arrival in this country, Prince Talleyrand dined at Holland House, where, it is said, he saw a portrait of Charles Fox, whom he regretted audibly, as "the dearest friend he ever had."

The King of the French has settled 20,000 francs on the widow of Marshal Ney.

Prince Charles of Hesse Darmstadt is about to be united to the Princess Lichenstein.

Baron Humboldt, the distinguished naturalist, is expected in this country, on a visit to his daughter, the Baroness Bulow, Lady of the Prussian Ambassador.

### The Queen's New State Coach.

The body is a rich crimson lake. On the door and end-panels are emblazoned in double shields the arms of their Majesties, encircled with the garter, and motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," and a wreath of oak-leaves, suspended to which is the George and Dragon. On either side the supporters, upon a handsome gold pedestal, are introduced the rose, thistle, and shamrock, the whole within a splendid crimson mantle surmounted by the royal diadem. On the quarter panels and rails, are displayed Her Majesty's initials in a cipher, surmounted by a crown. The carriage part is painted a vermilion colour and gold, and nobly carved. The chasing, namely, the coronets at each corner of the carriage, the door-handles, &c. are executed in a most masterly style. The interior is lined with light blue striped silk, manufactured, at the Queen's special desire, in Spitalfields, with rich silk lace to correspond. The hammer-cloth is very elegant, and ornamented with the royal arms.

### Crème du Cattel.

A patent has been obtained for this cosmetic by M. Farina, and vast quantities have been sold by the Parisian perfumers. Its component parts may be thus briefly enumerated.

Mecca Turpentine.....	30 grains.
Oil of Sweet Almonds .....	4 ounces.
Spermaceti .....	4 drachms.
Flowers of Zinc .....	2 ditto.
White Wax .....	4 ditto.
Rose Water .....	6 ounces.

The above materials form a cream which is

said in the patent to nourish the skin, give whiteness, and destroy the wrinkles occasioned by dryness. It may be right to state that the "flowers of zinc," being an oxide of that metal, are extremely deleterious when applied to the skin, but the rest of the materials are completely harmless.

### Conversation Men.

An amusing anecdote has been told of one of the best conversation-men of the present day. His friend, the witty Mr. B. who had long suspected him of the unworthy practice of *cramming*, previous to any intended exhibition of his conversational abilities, having found his way into the dressing-room of the colloquialist, discovered on his toilet, a *carte à la Feinagle*, for the use of the evening.

"*Mem.*—Duchess of D's box during the ballet, *Psyche*; Egyptian legend of the butterfly; altar found in the temple of Venus in the Island of Samos; Juno, willow-tree; willow, Grimm's epigram; epigram, Sheridan's new one; Sheridan's speech last night—*generalities* without *generalization*; Radcliffe's last romance, written at Haddon Hall after a horrific supper of Derbyshire pyklets; *Derbyshire* flour; Davy's new fluoric gas; engraving on glass." &c. &c.

Having diligently mastered this *memoria technica*, he made his appearance in the duchess's box a quarter of an hour previous to the commencement of the ballet, and à propos de *Psyche*, ran through his string of *impromptus faits à loisir*, with unbounded success. After sedulously exhibiting every feather of his borrowed plumage, he retired to an opposite box, and had the malicious delight of seeing his friend arrive in unsuspecting self-satisfaction, seat himself beside the duchess, and commence the twice-told tale of the altar found in the Island of Samos, Grimm's epigram, and the whole *réchauffé* of his own wit. But when he arrived at—"I was in the gallery last night to hear Sheridan's speech, and I must confess myself to have been disappointed. I fear Sherry is losing ground; he is becoming a mere orator, addicted to *generalities* without that *generalization* of argument, which is characteristic of the philosophical mind," the duchess burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, assuring him that his *tirade* was admirable, but that she had just heard it repeated, word for word, by his witty friend B. An explanation ensued, and the conversation-man had the good sense to put the affront and the memorandum card into his pocket together.—*Court Journal*.

### Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

Mr. Gilbert is said to have written to the Royal Society, that as he understands the Duke of Sussex had been applied to on the



subject, and that his Royal Highness had consented to be proposed for the Presidency, he (Mr. G.) declared that he must abstain from allowing himself to be put in nomination in opposition to the Royal Duke.

Mr. Wyon, the chief engraver of the Mint, has been for some time past closely occupied in the preparation of dies for the new coinage.

At the Medico-Botanical Society, Mr. Houlton lately produced a bulbous root, which was discovered in the hand of an Egyptian mummy, in which it probably had remained for two thousand years. It germinated on exposure to the atmosphere; when placed in earth it grew with great rapidity.

As colonel-in-chief of the rifle brigade, the sum drawn by the Duke of Wellington from the Treasury is only 238*l.* annually; but as colonel of the grenadier guards, he receives every year 2,695*l.* The total income his Grace derives annually from offices under the state is 13,179*l.* 9*s.*

Horace Vernet has resigned the office of Director of the French Academy of Fine Arts at Rome, to return to France.

Upon the space that maintains a man in Iceland, 3 men subsist in Norway, 14 in Sweden, 36 in Turkey, 52 in Poland, 63 in Spain, 99 in Ireland, 114 in Switzerland, 127 in Germany, 152 in England, 153 in France, 172 in Italy, 192 in Naples, 224 in Holland, and 1,103 in Malta!

During the time of Charles X., the number of horses in the royal stables was not less than 1,300. This extravagant number has been curtailed to one-fourth by Louis Philippe, and the number of royal carriages has been reduced in an equal proportion.

A History of the French Revolution of 1830, has just been printed in France, upon tri-coloured paper, and occupying 228 pages; 76 of which are printed upon blue, and an equal number upon red and white paper.

The remains of David, the celebrated painter (and republican), are to be taken from Brussels to Paris, and it is said they will be escorted from commune to commune, by the National Guard in uniform.

The first outrage committed by the French mob on forcing the Louvre, was to cut to pieces the copy of Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Charles X. His ex-Majesty's portrait by Gérard, was also pierced by sixty-three balls; while that of the entry of Henry IV. into Paris received only one. Thirteen copies had been taken from Gérard's picture, and bestowed upon various town halls in the provinces; but even these have been destroyed.

The surface of the different European states in geographic square miles is as follows: Russia 375,174, Austria 12,153½, France 10,086, Great Britain 5,535, Prussia 5,040, the Netherlands (Belgium) 1,196, Sweden 7,935½, Norway 5,798, Denmark 1,019½, Poland 2,293, Spain 8,446, Portugal 1,722, two Sicilies 1,987, Sardinia 1,363, the Pope's territory 811, Tuscany 395½, Swit-

zerland 696½, European Turkey 10,090, Bavaria 1,383, Saxony 348, Hanover 695, Wurttemberg 359, Baden 276, Hesse Darmstadt 185, Hesse Cassel 208.

#### *Works in the Press, &c.*

Under the immediate patronage, and dedicated by especial permission, to His Most Gracious Majesty the King;—Songs of the Ship, the Poetry written, and the Airs selected from the Naval Melodies of Great Britain, by Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson. The symphonies and accompaniments arranged by the most eminent composers of the day.

The first volume of the Quadrupeds of the Zoological Gardens.

The Lyre and the Laurel; two volumes of Fugitive Poetry of the XIXth century.

Rosamond, a Tragedy; translated from the German of Theodore Korner.

Waldensian Researches, during a Second Visit to the Waldenses; by the Rev. W. Gilly.

By Mrs. Bray, Author of "De Foix," "The White Hoods," &c.; a Romance entitled the Talba, or Moors of Portugal.

The Rectory of Valehead, a volume on the Formation and Character of a Christian Family; by the Rev. Mr. Evans.

Dymchurch, a Serio-comic Sketch, with engravings by Cruickshank.

A volume of Miscellaneous Poems by Henry Glassford Bell.

Part III., of Captain Elliot's Views in the East, comprising India, Canton, and the Shores of the Red Sea.

The adventures of Finati, his guide in his Eastern Voyages and Discoveries; by Mr. W. Banks.

Faustus, a Poem, Canto I.

On the Origin and Prospects of Man; by Mr. Hope, the Author of "Anastasius."

The Biography of Lord Rodney, by the Admiral's son-in-law, General Mundy, prepared from his family papers, correspondence, &c.

Popular Specimens of the Greek Dramatists, illustrated by engravings from the designs of Flaxman.

The French Revolution of 1830, by D. Turnbull, Esq., embellished with portraits.

The Life of Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., by Dr. A. J. Paris.

Scenes of Life and Shades of Character.

The Life of Titian, by James Northcote, Esq., R. A.

The Gentleman in Black, illustrated with engravings, from designs by Cruickshank.

The Water Witch, by the Author of the "Red Rover," &c.

Narrative of a Journey through Greece in 1830, by Captain T. Trant.

Kotzebue's New Voyage Round the World, in the Years 1823, 24, 25, 26.

The Literary Correspondence of John Pinkerton, Esq., F. R. S., edited by Dawson Turner, Esq.

By Captain Medwin, editor of "Byron's Conversations," a translation of Æschylus.

## Melanges of the Month.

### *Varieties in High Life, &c.*

THE coronation is said to be fixed for March.

The Queen's first Drawing-room is expected to be held during the second week in February.

Her Majesty's birth-day, it is supposed, will be celebrated in March, and the King's in June.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned to Hanover.

The King is to hold a levee on the 24th of December.

The King has formally signified his intention of visiting Ireland next Summer, accompanied by the Queen. Their Majesties are to be present at the musical festival given in Dublin.

Several of the female nobility and gentry who have lately made applications for *private audience* of the Queen have been referred to the next drawing-room; from which it is supposed, that there will, in future, with some few exceptions, be *no private audience* for ladies at the Queen's court.

The present king dined in his palace, during the first three months of his reign, upwards of twenty-one thousand persons, including domestics; notwithstanding which, the kitchen bills for the same period were less in amount than those of the corresponding quarter in the reign of George IV.

The King's general habits at table are extremely temperate. A few glasses of old sherry, a part of which he mixes with water, is all the wine his Majesty takes at dinner.

His Majesty has announced to the Literary Fund that, in consequence of the many demands on his charity, his contribution must be reduced to £100.

The Queen is said to have expressed her determination to pay, out of her annual allowance by parliament, the entire expense consequent upon the repairs and alterations which are intended to be made in the palace at Bushy Park, of which her Majesty has been appointed by the King ranger for life.

The receipts at Drury Lane theatre on the evening of the royal visit, were £760.; and at Covent Garden, £884. King George IV. gave £17. to the theatre on each visit; his present Majesty, King William, gave 20 guineas to the treasurer of each house.

Prince Talleyrand is expected to leave England before Christmas.

Among the splendid collection of uniforms, &c. in the wardrobe of his late Majesty, many of which he had never occasion to wear, was one dress which particularly attracted notice:—His Majesty's *Costume of the Order of St. Esprit*. It was composed wholly of white satin,—but so profusely laden with decorations of gold and silver, that its original cost is stated to have been 2,000 guineas.

The Prince of Orange, during his stay in

London, resides at Escudier's hotel, in Albermarle Street, in a state of great privacy.

Captain the Hon. Pownell Bastard Pellew is appointed one of his Majesty's naval aides-de-camp, in the room of Captain George F. Seymour, who resigns.

The following noblemen and gentlemen have been appointed trustees to the Duke of Athol's vast property:—The Duke of Northumberland, Lord Prudhoe, Lord Strathallan, James Forbes, Esq., Adam Hay, Esq. M.P., and — Drummond, Esq.

The Duke of Buccleugh has ordered from Gerrard, the goldsmith, two splendid services of plate; one for his castle in Scotland, and the other for his mansion in Privy Gardens. The amount of the contract is £60,000.

General Bourmont, who commanded the French expedition against Algiers, is, with his three sons, living at Hampstead.

### *Ambassadorial Appointments, &c.*

The following diplomatic changes and appointments have been officially announced:—The Right Hon. Lord Burghersh (late His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany) to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the two Sicilies. The Hon. John Duncan Bligh, (now Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Florence,) to be Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at the Hague. Henry Parish, Esq. (some time attached to His Majesty's Embassy to the Sublime Porte) to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Greece. Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill (late Secretary to His Majesty's Special Embassy to Brazil) to be Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople. The Hon. George Edgumbe (now Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Switzerland) to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Florence. Thomas Foley Wilmot, Esq. (now attached to His Majesty's Embassy in Russia) to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Switzerland.

### *The French Peerage.*

In the earlier period of the monarchy the number of French peers did not exceed twelve; of these, six were ecclesiastical, and six temporal peers; the latter being the Dukes of Burgundy, Guienne, and Normandy, and the Earls of Flanders, Toulouse, and Champagne. The last mentioned were holders of fiefs, which the crown resumed upon the failure of the male line. At a subsequent date, new peerages were created in favour of the princes of the royal blood; and in the sixteenth century, Louis XII. and Francis I. extended these creations to families that were not of princely extraction. Between that age and the breaking out of

the French Revolution, they had received so enormous an accession, that at the latter epoch there were eight-and-thirty dukes alone, who sat in the Upper House, independently of a swarm, bearing the same title, who were not entitled to a seat in it.

#### *The Sidneys and Wellesleys.*

It is said that Sir Henry Sidney, of Penshurst, when he went out Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had the honour of first introducing the race of Wellesleys into that country. His private secretary was Wellesley, the ancestor of our Waterloo hero; and, what is a rather extraordinary coincidence, it appears, that another *attaché* to Sir Henry Sidney's government in the sister kingdom, was a Mr. Packenham, a man of high talent and integrity, from whom descended the present Duchess of Wellington. Three braver names could hardly be associated.

#### *The Duke d'Alembert.*

Some years since the present Duc d'Alembert fought a duel at Brussels, with swords, when his opponent ran him so completely through the body, that the point of the weapon came out at his back. The Duke, mortally wounded, as was supposed, fell heavily to the ground; and in falling, his own sword bounded from his hand, and springing up, pierced the brain of his adversary through the eye, who expired on the spot. When the bodies were removed, that of the Duke was placed in a cart, and roughly jolted at a good round trot to his residence, which treatment is supposed to have proved the most efficacious that could have been afforded to one in his desperate situation. At all events the result was, that the Duke lives to tell the tale.

#### *St. Dunstan's Relics.*

The Marquess of Hertford has purchased the clock, the bells, and two huge and most venerable *personages* placed in the front of St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet Street, and which for many years have continued to attract the gaze of children, and persons from the country; and at the same time served to congregate, enrich, and perfect in their trade, the society of pickpockets. Included in this purchase are the figures of *King Lud* and his *family*, which held their station in the interior of the church. The whole are now removed to the villa of the noble Marquess, on the margin of the lake in the Regent's Park, where they will be placed, under the tasteful direction of Mr. Decimus Burton, the architect. His lordship was anxious to possess the whole-length statue of Queen Elizabeth in her royal robes, which still remains on the east side of the church; but, as the virgin queen was originally a gift by the ancestors of Messrs. Gosling, the bankers, that family have claimed preference in case it should be sold.

#### *Antidote for the Bite of Venomous Animals.*

In the first number of the *Journal of the Royal Institution*, we observe a recommendation. No. 12.—Vol. XII.

tion of common salt as a cure for serpent bites, and cases of extraordinary success are mentioned. It is a long time since the researches of chemists, on the most successful applications to wounds of this nature, have led to a general belief in medical men, that the poisonous fluid is similar in its chemical properties to an acid, and that, consequently, its best neutraliser is an alkali. We have often tried the effects of common soda and potash, where persons have been stung by bees and wasps, and uniformly found an alleviation of pain, and mitigation of the other symptoms. In the last number (Oct. 1830) of the *Asiatic Journal*, there is also an account of a case communicated to the Medical Physical Society of Calcutta, in which the dangerous symptoms caused by the bite of a karait, a poisonous serpent, were removed by the internal use of ammonia or hartshorn, a powerful alkali.—*Literary Gazette.*

#### *The late Grand Duke of Darmstadt.*

It is a curious circumstance, that this Prince foretold his death. "I shall die," he used to say at different times, "on the very day my father breathed his last;" viz. the 6th of April; and his prophecy has been fulfilled. It is also a curious coincidence in high life, that this Prince, as well as two of his sisters, celebrated their golden wedding-feasts (i. e. a celebration on the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage).

#### *Cure for the Gout.*

M. Aliés, a physician residing at Coulommiers in France, has discovered the following remedy for the gout, which he says may be considered as a specific. Take from ten to sixteen ounces of grated guaiacum wood, which is to be boiled in three quarts of water until only one quart remains; the decoction is to be strained, and then made into six equal doses, three of which are to be taken daily, one early in the morning, one at twelve o'clock, and the third in the evening.

#### *Steam Coach.*

A New York paper gives the following account of a steam coach recently built at Cincinnati: "This engine, independent of the boiler, is made so compact, that a box two feet long, one foot wide, and one foot deep, would contain it if taken to pieces! and yet, such is its power, it will overcome a rise of forty-five feet in the mile, without any essential variation in its velocity. We rode in the carriage propelled by it at the rate of fourteen to sixteen miles an hour, on a circular road; the same force would propel the same weight twenty miles an hour, and more, on a straight line, there being so much less friction. Another great improvement consists in the mode of applying the power, and another in the construction of the boiler, which is perfectly novel. Add to which, the consumption of fuel does not exceed one-fourth of a cord a-week, to run from nine in the morning to nine in the evening."

*Ox-Gall for taking out Spots.*

Boil together one quart of ox-gall, and four ounces of pulverised alum. After several boilings, add four ounces of common salt. Let the liquor settle, and then decant it, and preserve it in well-stopped bottles. It may be rendered aromatic, by adding a little of the distilled essence of lemon, which also augments the properties of the preparation.

*Sir John Danvers.*

Sir John lived well, as the gout in his left leg testified. He usually took his three bottles, which he called his three friends: the first his encourager; the second his adviser; and the third, his consoler. He had also a humorous knack of bestowing on wine a regal appellation, and making its various species represent, when placed on the table, the sovereigns of the countries that produced them:—thus, a bottle of port stood for the King of Portugal, champagne for that of France, Madeira for his Spanish Majesty, whilst a bottle of porter, I believe, represented our beloved monarch. If we turned therefore, from one wine to another, he would exclaim, "Now we have bled the King of Spain to death, what if we decapitate the King of France?"—*Parke's Musical Memoirs.*

*A Greek Shaver.*

I stepped into a Greek barber's to hear the news, smoke a nargeelec, or water-pipe, and enjoy a finjan of Turkish coffee. The tonsor, after spreading a carpet for me, tucked up his sleeves, and commenced operating on the head of a Turkish prisoner. A copper vase was suspended from the ceiling, filled with hot water; the Turk sat below this, quietly sending out clouds of smoke from the corner of his mouth. The water dropped on his head, and the Greek rubbed it with his hands for some minutes without using any soap, till the short hair was completely softened and ready for the razor. The barber then produced his rude instrument, the back of it about an inch thick, and, with a few dexterous strokes, brought off the hair in long stripes, and left the scalp clear and shining.—*Capt. Alexander's Travels.*

*The Terrified Monkey.*

This animal had performed the retreat, under Sir John Moore, to Corunna, as comrade to its master, Captain Barlam, of the artillery. Pug grinned and chattered as the balls whizzed about him; and so powerfully had he been impressed with terror at the noise and confusion of the scene he had witnessed, that at the inn (after being landed) where his master dined, on the waiter drawing the cork of a bottle of wine, he actually jumped out of the window of the room, which was thirty feet from the ground, and escaped unhurt.—*Parke's Musical Memoirs.*

*Dr. Arne's Death.*

The manner of Dr. Arne's death was very singular. The day after his decease, his intimate friend, Vernon, the favourite singing actor at Drury Lane Theatre, came into the

music-room, and in my presence described it as follows:—"I was talking on the subject of music with the Doctor, who suffered much from exhaustion, when, in attempting to illustrate what he had advanced, he, in a very feeble and tremulous voice, sang part of an air, during which he became progressively more faint, until he breathed his last! making, as our immortal Shakespeare expresses it, 'a swan-like end,' fading in music."—*Parke's Musical Memoirs.*

*To Dry and Preserve Meat.*

Cut the meat into pieces of several pounds each, taking out the bones, and dry it in a hot-house, eight feet long by four and a-half wide, and five and a-half high, heated by means of stoves to fifty-five degrees of Reaumur, and let it remain for 72 hours. Then plunge it in a bath of gelatine, and replace it in the hot-house until the moisture is evaporated. The gelatine forms a sort of varnish, but white of egg will do as well. When the meat is to be used, soak it in the water in which it is to be boiled for twelve hours, and boil only for a few minutes, which will be sufficient. Meat thus preserved will keep for a long time, and eat as well and as tender as fresh meat.

*Literary and Scientific Intelligence.*

Captain Fitz-Clarence is expected to sail early in the ensuing year on a voyage to survey the eastern Archipelago; proceeding in the first place to New South Wales.

At Turin, another Sontag has appeared, in the person of a Mlle. Henrietta Charles (Karl), who completed her vocal studies at Milan, and has made her *début* at Turin, in Coccia's *Orfana della Selva*, with the utmost *éclat*. She is a native of Berlin.

Silk-worms fed at Turin on the leaf of the scorzonera, furnished a silk of a very inferior quality to that obtained from the same caterpillar when fed on the mulberry tree.

Several diamonds have lately been discovered at the foot of the Oural Mountains; and there is every reason to believe that more will soon be found.

Dr. Armstrong, to whom the literary world is indebted for the first compilation of the Gaelic language and its affinities, has been appointed Gaelic Lexicographer to the King.

Admiral Sir Sidney Smith has brought over with him from France an ingeniously constructed model of a carriage, the object of which is to remove the sick or the wounded over the most rugged roads without giving the patient the least jerk or painful motion.

Mr. Thom, the Ayrshire sculptor of Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny, is in Dumfries, modelling the widow of Robert Burns.

*Works in the Press, &c.*

The Sketch Book of a Young Naturalist; by the Author of Sketches from Nature.

The Memorials of Poets. Also, Lyrics of the Heart; the Glass of Agrippa; with



other Poems, by Alaric A. Watts, Esq.; with thirty highly finished engravings on steel, and other embellishments.

The Church Yard, and other Poems, by Mrs. Thomas.

A Catechism of Phrenology, illustrative of the Principles of that Science.

By Mr. Keightley, author of "The Fairy Mythology," a work on the Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy.

The High-mettled Racer, by the late Charles Dibdin; with Anecdotes of the Race Horse, and illustrated by wood-cuts by R. Cruikshank.

The Show Folks, embellished with designs by the late Theodore Lane, and dedicated to the President of the Royal Academy, by Pierce Egan.

By Dr. Beattie, a volume, dedicated to the King, of Travels through the less frequented parts of Germany; being the result of personal observation, made during his immediate attendance upon their majesties, as Duke and Duchess of Clarence, at the courts of that country, in 1822, 1825, and 1826.

A work on the Temple of Jerusalem, according to the description of the Prophet Ezekiel, by John Sanders, architect.

The Annals of My Village; being a Calendar of Nature for every Month in the Year, by the author of "Select Female Biography."

The Life of Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta, by the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, M.A.

Roxobel, by Mrs. Sherwood; in 3 vols.

We understand that the Fifteenth Volume of "The Annual Biography and Obi-

tuary" will contain Memoirs of Sir Charles Vinicombe Penrose, the Right Hon. George Tierney, Sir George Montague, His Majesty George IV., Lord Redesdale, Sir Charles Brisbane, Dr. Gooch, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Bishop James, Sir Thomas Staines, Dr. Somerville, Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart., William Bulmer, Esq., Sir Eliab Harvey, the Right Hon. William Huskisson, Major-General David Stewart, William Hazlitt, Esq., Major Rennell, &c.

By Mr. Thomas Wirgman, a work which addresses itself to Christians of all Denominations, entitled, Divarication of the New Testament into Doctrine and History, in which these are exhibited separately, but in juxtaposition, in distinct columns. The first portion, containing the Gospels of the Four Evangelists, is expected to appear early in the present month.

Seventh Edition, with the author's last corrections, of The Poor Man's Evening Portion; being a Selection of a Verse of Scripture, with short Observations, for every Day in the Year, by Robert Hawker, D.D.

Knox's History of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland; with an Historical Introduction and Notes, by Will. M'Gavin, Esq.; 1 vol. 8vo.

Gospel Truth accurately Stated and Illustrated, by the Rev. John Brown, Whitburn.

Hall's Contemplations; with an Essay on his Life and Writings, by the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D.D.; 2 vols. 8vo.

A Help to Professing Christians, in Judging of their Spiritual State and Growth in Grace; by the Rev. John Barr, Glasgow; 1 vol. 12mo.

## BIRTHS.—MARRIAGES.—DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

OF SONS.—The lady of Robert Boyd, Esq.—The lady of J. C. Morris.—The lady of Lieut. Col. G. Baker.—The lady of P. F. Robinson, Esq.—The lady of the Rev. W. Longlands.—The lady of G. E. Welby, Esq., M.P.—The lady of J. Webster, Esq.—The lady of Sir J. Gordon, Bart.—The lady of F. M. E. Moony, Esq.—The lady of Col. A. Robertson.—The Countess De La Warr.—The lady of Sir T. Jones, Bart.—The lady of Capt. W. Simpson, R.N.—The lady of W. Clarkson.—The lady of Major E. Brackenbury, K.T.S. and K.F.—The lady of Capt. Luard.—The lady of J. G. Walsham.—The lady of the Rev. H. Pepys.—The lady of Col. Cumming.—The lady of G. A. Moultrie, Esq.—The lady of J. P. Musprat, Esq.—Lady Prevost.—The lady of Sir Francis A. Mackenzie, Bart.—The lady of Lieut.-Col. Hewett.—The lady of R. Wilkinson, Esq.—The lady of Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart.—The lady of R. Bolton, Esq.—The lady of S. Boxwell, Esq.

OF DAUGHTERS.—The Right Hon. Lady Ribblesdale.—The lady of E. Walpole, Esq.—

The lady of Col. Chomley.—The lady of W. Tucker, Esq., R.N.—The lady of F. North, Esq.—Lady Harriet Gurney.—The lady of H. Budd, Esq.—The lady of J. Solly, Jun., Esq.—The Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer.—The lady of W. Freeman, Esq.—Lady Jane Peel.—Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain.—The lady of C. H. Gardner.

### MARRIAGES.

At Horseley, Gloucestershire, Captain J. Tucker, R.N., son of the late B. Tucker, of Trematon Castle, Cornwall, to Sabine Ann, daughter of Vice-Admiral J. Young.

The Rev. J. B. Clarke, M.A., Chaplain to the Duke of Sussex, to Matilda Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late H. Brooke, Esq., of Henbury, Gloucestershire.

At Trinity Church, St. Mary-le-bone, J. Labouchere, Esq., of Hamilton Place, to Mary Louisa, daughter of J. Du Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park, Bucks.

At Kingston, near Taunton, J. Garratt, Esq., of Surbiton Place, Surrey, to Frances Foster, daughter of W. Wensley, Esq., of Bath.